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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1929

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1929**

J. KNOX INSLEY

Commissioner

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1929

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith the thirty-eighth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1929.

J. KNOX INSLEY,

Commissioner.

Baltimore, April 15, 1930.

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**THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND**

During 1929, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has continued to make every effort with its very limited facilities to meet and enforce to the best of its capacity the provisions of the various labor laws coming within its jurisdiction. The details of its various activities appear elsewhere in this report. In addition, the results of three independent studies* which had been made in 1928 were published in separate pamphlet form and distributed, and several additional surveys of labor conditions in the State were made.

For seven years, the office has compiled regular monthly reports indicating the trend of employment and amount of payrolls in selected industries in Maryland. During the past two years the scope of these reports has been increased very materially, and persistent effort is made to add to their value.

Through the continued co-operation of General Charles D. Gaither, Commissioner of Police, a second survey of unemployment in Baltimore City was made in February and March, 1929, and the findings of this second canvass were made public as promptly as possible. The results of this study are presented in detail at a later point in this report.

Following its study in 1928 of child labor in the canneries, the office has made an intensive effort to meet conditions disclosed by the study. As a part of its program, a record of the activities of the office in this connection for the year 1929 has been made, and this with a detailed account of the results will be published in connection with this report. The office, of course, has every intention of concentrating upon this problem until an adequate solution has been met.

A second detailed study of cases referred to the Special Permit Department has been made, and the results thereof follow in this report.

*Berry and Vegetable Pickers in Maryland Fields; Child Labor in Vegetable Canners in Maryland; The Mentally and Educationally Retarded Child Laborer.

Plans for a number of studies of various labor conditions to be made in 1930 have been formulated, and the results will be published in separate form as the studies are completed. Important among the proposed studies is the third successive survey of unemployment in Baltimore City to be made in February, 1930.

By legislation passed at the 1929 meeting of the General Assembly of Maryland, the minimum grade requirement for the general certification of children in Baltimore City became the completion of the course prescribed by the elementary schools, which, in Baltimore, is equivalent to the completion of the sixth grade.

A financial statement of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries.....	\$47,670.00	\$46,281.82	\$ 93.00	\$1,295.18
Total for Expenses.....	15,050.00	11,294.37	3,533.17	222.46
Grand Total—				
Salaries and Expenses....	\$62,720.00	\$57,576.19	\$3,626.17	\$1,517.64

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.....	\$62,720.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses.	\$57,576.19
Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills.	3,626.17
	<u> \$61,202.36</u>
Amount to Revert to State.....	\$1,517.64

COLLECTIONS

Boiler Inspections	\$940.00
Insurance Companies	1,109.00
Children to Appear on Stage.....	290.00
Interest on Deposits.....	49.21
Refund on Traveling Expenses.....	29.68
	<u> \$2,417.89</u>
Total Amount Sent to Comptroller.....	
Total amount to be Deducted from Appropriation.....	3,935.53
Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics..	<u>\$58,784.47</u>

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1929

County	Number of Establishments	Child Labor	Ten-hour Law	Factory and Home-workers	General	Total Number
Total	21,225	1,163	6,573	2,379	15,328	25,443
Baltimore City....	14,946	741	4,922	2,095	10,964	18,722
Allegany	862	28	320	16	534	928
Anne Arundel....	350	10	99	27	247	383
Baltimore	253	9	72	14	251	346
Calvert	49	.....	11	.....	38	49
Caroline	41	28	.....	.....	9	37
Carroll	349	26	103	16	226	371
Cecil	261	8	78	12	178	276
Charles	61	.....	13	.....	48	61
Dorchester	431	55	114	25	292	486
Frederick	479	24	173	28	304	529
Garrett	102	5	24	3	73	105
Harford	295	31	48	8	216	303
Howard	44	3	4	5	25	37
Kent	235	10	48	2	148	208
Montgomery	304	2	76	11	225	314
Prince George's...	199	2	20	13	177	212
Queen Anne's....	227	10	39	2	171	222
St. Mary's.....	53	2	8	.....	43	53
Somerset	395	30	84	11	292	417
Talbot	325	51	64	8	222	345
Washington	726	41	209	42	487	779
Wicomico	220	31	43	11	156	241
Worcester	18	16	1	.....	2	19

During 1929, the industrial inspectors made a total number of 25,443 first inspections in Maryland, of which 18,722 were in Baltimore City. In addition, however, 8,945 re-inspections were made in Baltimore according to the reports, and 2,470 in the various counties, making a total of 36,858 first inspections and reinspections made during the year.

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTORS

During 1929, 192 boilers were inspected—115 in Baltimore City, 77 in the various counties throughout the State. Throughout the year 5 boilers were rejected or condemned.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau has conducted through two District Mine Inspectors the inspection of all operating coal mines in this State. There have been some prosecutions for violation of the Mining Law, also several prosecutions for violation of the regulations supplementing the Mining Law. In December, 1928, two hearings were held on regulations supplementing the Statute Mining Law governing safety in Maryland coal mines and these regulations were put in effect March 13, 1929.

There were four fatal accidents in the mines of Maryland during 1929. This is one more than for the year preceding but is considerably less than the number of fatalities that have occurred in some previous years.

The coal business was in a very depressed condition during the year 1929. The mines of the larger companies operated practically throughout the year but many of the small mines were closed down from time to time on account of there being no market for the coal produced.

There were no labor troubles during the year so far as the coal mines were concerned. The Kelly-Springfield Tire plant at Cumberland, and the American Cellulose and Chemical plant at Annicelli, near Cumberland, continued to employ large numbers of former mine employes, as did the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Luke, Maryland, as well as the various railroads centering at Cumberland. The automobile plants at Detroit and the rubber plants at Akron continued to draw on the mining regions for laborers, as did the Western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia coal regions.

In co-operation with the University of Maryland and the County Boards of Education of Allegany and Garrett County this Bureau continued the Night Mining Classes in the Upper Potomac and George's Creek regions, and ten classes were conducted during the period from the middle of September to the end of the calendar year, this work being done by two vocational mining instructors, one working under an appropriation carried in the budget of the University of Maryland and the other on an appropriation carried in the budget of the Allegany County Board of Education, the latter being provided for under a law the provisions of which had never heretofore been enforced, notwithstanding that it has been on the statute books for forty years. This was the

first year that this instructor has been employed. The enrollment in the George's Creek District is 172, in the Upper Potomac District 165 or a total enrollment of 337. This is the largest enrollment ever had for one year. The largest previous enrollment was 315 for the year 1923. The average attendance per week in the George's Creek District was 75.1 men; in the Upper Potomac Region 86.2 men. The average total attendance per week, both districts, 161.4 men. The total attendance for both districts for the week of December 16, 1929, was 216 men. This attendance (216) is the largest number of men to attend mine classes in one week since this work was started. The previous high mark was 205 in the year 1924.

The Bureau is continuing its efforts to lessen the accidents in coal mines and to improve the methods of working and the utilization and marketing of coal.

REPORT OF STRIKES

Records of only three strikes occurring in Maryland reached the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics during 1929.

According to the records, on April 22nd, a strike of building craftsmen in Baltimore was called in connection with a dispute concerning wages for municipal work. The strike was ended on April 24th, following agreement that a committee establish a wage rate for municipal work. Involved in this strike directly were 200 workmen, and indirectly 100 workmen.

The record of the second industrial dispute indicates that on September 27th, 1,200 clothing makers, affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and employed in approximately 60 establishments in Baltimore, struck to enforce demands which included an increase in wages of 10 per cent. The record further indicates that the strike ended successfully by October 4th.

A third dispute, according to the report received, was started on or about March 29th, by a general lockout of pocketbook workers by two pocketbook manufacturers in Baltimore. Approximately 150 persons were involved, and while a number of the workers have secured employment in other pocketbook manufacturing plants, according to the report, the original strike is still on against the two companies mentioned.

NUMBER OF GENERAL, VACATION AND VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED
BY CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	General			Vacation			Vocational		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number...	9,330	6,654	3,692	2,962	1,518	936	582	1,158	863	295
First.	5,060	3,553	1,996	1,557	1,294	803	491	213	161	52
Subsequent ..	4,270	3,101	1,696	1,405	224	133	91	*945	702	243

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals (See report of Special Permit Department for further explanation).

NUMBER TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE
CITY IN 1929

Reason for Issuing Temporary Certificates	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	729	577	337	240	152	101	51
Physical defects	504	399	232	167	105	65	40
Further proof of age needed	225	178	105	73	47	36	11

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFUSED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, AND REASON FOR REFUSAL

Reasons for Refusal	Total Number	General Certificates			Vacation Certificates		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number	149	119	70	49	30	24	6
Forbidden occupation	34	27	24	3	7	7	.....
Below grade	52	52	26	26	.....	.....	.....
Failure to pass educational test	9	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Under age	20	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Forbidden hours	6	2	1	1	12	8	4
Physical defects	28	21	11	10	4	3	1
					7	6	1

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

Employment Certificates Issued

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore City in 1929 there were issued a total number of 10,059 employment certificates: 6,654 general certificates, 1,518 vacation certificates, 1,158 vocational certificates, and 729 temporary certificates. Of the 6,654 general certificates, 3,553 were first general certificates and 3,101 were subsequent general certificates; of the 1,518 vacation certificates, 1,294 were first vacation certificates and 224 were subsequent vacation certificates; of the 1,158 vocational certificates, 213 were first vocational certificates, and 945 were either subsequent or renewed certificates (see report of Special Permit Department for further explanation). In all, 504 temporary employment certificates were issued to children because of physical defects and 225 were issued until further proof of age could be obtained.

By far the largest group of children who secured first general or vacation certificates in Baltimore in 1929 were born in Baltimore. While 74.7 per cent. of all 4,847 children were in this group, the next largest group, 15.2 per cent., were born in Maryland outside Baltimore. Only 2 per cent. were foreign born.

As evidence of age, 67.8 per cent. of all first general and vacation certificates were issued upon receipt of official birth records and 29.8 per cent. were issued upon baptismal certificates, Bible records, insurance policies, passports and other documentary evidence. In other words, 97.6 per cent. of all first general and vacation certificates secured by children in Baltimore in 1929 were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 118 first general or vacation certificates, 2.4 per cent. were issued upon affidavits of parents or guardians and physical examination or only physical examination.

According to the records received, the fathers of 3,379 of the 4,847 children who secured first general and vacation certificates, 69.7 per cent. were American born. Of the foreign born fathers, the largest number had been born in Poland, and the second largest group had come to this country from Italy.

Of the 3,553 boys and girls to whom first general employment certificates were issued in Baltimore in 1929, 7.1 per cent. had completed the fifth grade, 28.1 per cent. the sixth, 33.1 per cent. the seventh, 22.8 per cent. the eighth, 7.8 per cent. the ninth, and 1.1 per cent. the tenth. Only a negligible number, 4 in all, had completed the eleventh or twelfth grade.

By Act of the 1929 General Assembly of Maryland, the minimum grade requirement for general certification for the employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age in Baltimore City was raised as of June 1, 1929, from the fifth grade to the sixth.

The tables which follow indicate in further detail the distribution of these children according to industry and occupation entered and compensation expected. (See pages 6-7; 17-22.)

In the Counties:

Following serious consideration of the conditions in the county canneries disclosed by a special study made in 1928, an active campaign intended to reduce the extent of violations of the child labor laws was inaugurated in 1929. While an outline of the steps taken and a detailed description of the results disclosed by the reports of the inspections made in 1929 are set forth in a special report devoted to the subject, nevertheless some of the results are discernible in the increased number of employment certificates issued in the various counties in 1929.

Altogether, 2,062 employment certificates were issued in 17 counties in Maryland in 1929, an actual increase of more than 27 per cent. over the number issued in 1928. Of the 276 general certificates issued, 262 were recorded as first general certificates, and 14 as subsequent general certificates; of the 1,786 vacation certificates issued, 1,724 were recorded as first vacation certificates, and 62 as subsequent vacation certificates. (See pages 23-25.)

Employment Certificates Refused

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore in 1929, 149 children were refused employment certificates, 119 general certificates and 30 vacation certificates. Of these children, 94 were boys, and 55 were girls. (See page 7.)

In the Counties:

During 1929, 46 children scattered throughout 8 counties were refused employment certificates. All of these certificates were refused because the applicants had not yet reached the age of fourteen years, and they were distributed as follows:

County	Number
Allegany	4
Caroline	2
Carroll	3
Harford	3
Kent.	2
Somerset.	14
Talbot.	8
Washington.	10

Statements of Age**In Baltimore:**

In 1929, in Baltimore 2,165 children, 801 boys and 1,364 girls, secured statements of age indicating that they were over sixteen years of age. Six temporary statements of this nature were issued, and 3 requests were refused because the applicants had not yet reached the age of sixteen years.

In the Counties:

During the year 1929, 388 children in the counties secured statements of age indicating that they were sixteen years of age or more, representing a gain of over 66 per cent. over the number issued in 1928. These statements were divided according to county as follows:

County	Number
Allegany.	333
Carroll.	38
Dorchester.	3
Prince George's	1
Somerset.	5
Washington.	6
Wicomico.	2

Verification of Ages

The names of 1,586 children, 495 boys and 1,091 girls, were referred to the office for verification of age with the following results:

	Total	Boys	Girls
Found to be of legal working age.....	1,225	349	876
Found to be under legal working age.....	166	68	98
Had left firm before age could be established	195	78	117

Of the 166 children found to be under the legal working age, 96 children, 33 boys and 63 girls, have obtained permits to work. The remaining 70 children have reported to the Bureau and, since they are without employment, their names have been submitted to the School Attendance Department.

Reports of School Attendance Officers

The following is a summary of the reports made by the School Attendance officers in regard to children in Baltimore City whose employment certificates were returned to the Commissioner's office during the year:

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working without permit.....	14	6	8
Could not be located.....	27	18	9
Working at home or in domestic service....	131	8	123
Returned to school.....	49	30	19
Looking for work.....	32	20	12
Subsequent permit secured before officer called	504	288	216
Moved away from city.....	20	11	9
Ill.	3	2	1
Committed to corrective institution.....	5	5	...
Married.	6	2	4
Total.....	791	390	401

Report of Industrial Inspectors

During 1929 the industrial inspectors found children working in 1,163 establishments scattered throughout the State. Of these 741 were in Baltimore City, and the remaining 422 were located in 21 of the 23 counties. According to the reports of the inspectors it was possible to reinspect 636 of these establishments during the year.

The following shows the distribution of the 2,936 children found employed in 741 establishments in Baltimore City, and of the 1,671 children found employed in the 422 establishments in the counties:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 741 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls
All industries	741	2,936	1,531	1,405
All manufacturing industries...	424	1,993	791	1,202
Brass, bronze and copper....	6	9	9	.....
Chemicals.....	13	25	16	9
Food products	57	266	82	184
Canning.....	11	66	21	45
Other than canning.....	46	200	61	139
Iron and steel.....	18	280	127	153
Leather.....	23	70	36	34
Boots and shoes.....	8	47	24	23
Shoe repairs	13	17	11	6
Other leather	2	6	1	5
Lumber.....	25	37	29	8
Machinery.....	4	11	3	8
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	8	9	8	1
Paper and printing.....	79	142	116	26
Printing and publishing....	66	128	102	26
Other paper products.....	13	14	14	.....
Rubber.....	2	3	2	1
Stone, clay and glass.....	7	98	75	23
Textiles.....	150	819	142	677
Men's clothing	87	436	70	366
Women's clothing	22	125	10	115
Cleaning and pressing.....	1	1	1	.....
Buttonholes.....	1	1	1	.....
Caps.....	3	4	3	1
Coat pads	2	40	1	39
Cotton goods	2	4	1	3
Cutting.....	1	1	1	.....
Neckwear.....	3	4	.....	4
Shirts.....	9	38	11	27
Underwear.....	12	149	35	114
Miscellaneous.....	7	16	8	8
Transportation equipment ...	1	1	1	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing...	31	223	145	78
All mechanical industries.....	73	319	307	12
Amusements.....	7	13	13	.....
Automobile repairing	6	6	6	.....
Barbers'.....	11	11	11	.....
Beauty parlors	4	5	1	4

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 741 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—Concluded.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls
Electricians'	4	4	4	.....
Laundries.	9	12	6	6
Painters'	1	1	1	.....
Plumbers'	1	1	1	.....
Public utilities	22	250	250	.....
Storage and hauling.....	1	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous mechanical ...	7	15	14	1
All mercantile establishments..	211	564	380	184
Small retail stores.....	129	269	225	44
Retail department stores....	20	210	79	131
Wholesale stores	50	70	62	8
Wholesale and retail stores...	12	15	14	1
Offices.	33	60	53	7

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 730 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY AND DAILY HOURS WORKED.

Industry	Total Number of Children	Number of Children Working Less Than Eight Hours a Day	Number of Children Working Eight Hours a Day
Total number.....	2,870*	250	2,620
Manufacturing industries....	1,927	79	1,848
Mechanical industries.....	319	42	277
Mercantile industries.....	564	87	477
Offices.	60	42	18

*Does not include 66 children found working in 11 canneries.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (UNDER 16) FOUND EMPLOYED IN
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COUNTIES, IN 1929, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EM-
PLOYED.

Industry	Number of Establish- ments	Total number of children
All industries.	422	1,671
All manufacturing industries.	301	1,528
Food products	250	1,284
Canning, fruits and vegetables.	222	1,209
Canning, seafood	21	67
Other food products.	7	8
Leather.	3	7
Lumber.	3	9
Rubber.	1	1
Stone, clay and glass.	8	48
Textiles.	33	176
Men's clothing	6	27
Shirts.	5	31
Silk goods	4	49
Women's clothing	2	2
Other textiles	16	67
Transportation equipment	2	2
Other manufacturing industries.	1	1
All mechanical industries.	19	34
Amusements.	5	9
Automobile repairing	1	1
Barbers'.	3	3
Laundries.	3	4
Public utilities	5	15
Other mechanical industries.	2	2
All mercantile industries.	101	108
Retail department stores.	2	2
Small retail stores.	95	102
Wholesale stores	3	3
Wholesale and retail stores.	1	1
Other industries	1	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 730 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND DAILY HOURS WORKED.

Number of Hours Per Day	Total Number of Children	Number of Boys	Number of Girls
Total number.....	2,870	1,510	1,360
Less than eight hours.....	250	199	51
Eight hours.	2,620	1,311	1,309

Violations

In Baltimore:

During 1929 the inspectors in Baltimore reported violations of the child labor laws in 342 establishments involving the illegal employment of 531 children. Of these 531 children, 376 boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years had failed to secure the required employment certificates; 2 had secured certificates but had not placed them on file with the employers; 27 were under fourteen years of age; 127 were working more than eight hours in one day; 24 were engaged in forbidden occupations; 17 were working during school hours on vacation certificates; 23 were working after seven o'clock in the evening; and one establishment had failed to provide seats for girls under sixteen years of age.

In many cases the co-operation of the employers was secured, but in addition during the year, 29 cases were tried before local magistrates. In 18 cases, convictions were secured and the employers fined; in an additional case, both the employer and the parent were fined; in still another case, the firm was placed on probation pending display of co-operation in observing the provisions of the child labor laws; the remaining 9 cases were dismissed.

As a result of the co-operation sought, 218 children in Baltimore secured employment certificates; 2 who had already secured certificates but who had not placed them on file with the employers placed them on file; the schedules of 86 children were changed so that their hours of employment would be within the limits set by law; 209 children were dismissed; 3 children were refused certificates; 2 secured statements of age within several days after the violations were reported; 4

children proved to the satisfaction of the office that they were over sixteen years of age; the occupations of 7 children were changed; 12 children exchanged vacation certificates for general certificates; 1 child returned to school; and one establishment in which girls under sixteen had been found working without the required seats having been provided was instructed to provide seating at once.

In the Counties:

In the counties, violations of the child labor laws were reported in 181 establishments involving the illegal employment of 454 children.

The violations reported for the State in 1929 were distributed as follows:

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Children
Baltimore City	342	531
Allegany	1	2
Anne Arundel.....	8	10
Baltimore	5	14
Calvert	1	4
Caroline	19	70
Carroll	8	19
Cecil	3	7
Dorchester	38	99
Frederick	2	2
Garrett	1	1
Harford	2	5
Kent	4	6
Montgomery	1	1
Queen Anne.....	9	14
Somerset	13	18
Talbot	34	55
Washington	5	5
Wicomico	17	103
Worcester	10	19
Total.....	523	985

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL
AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTI-
MORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE
OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	4,847	100.0	3,553	1,294
Baltimore.	3,621	74.7	2,660	961
Maryland, outside Baltimore.	733	15.2	545	188
United States, outside Maryland.	389	8.0	261	128
Foreign country.....	99	2.0	82	17
Unknown.	5	0.1	5	.....

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING
FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFI-
CATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	4,847	100.0	3,553	1,294
*American White.....	3,220	66.4	2,432	788
American Hebrew.....	63	1.3	33	30
American Negro.....	96	2.0	62	34
Bohemian.	36	0.7	26	10
English.	20	0.4	15	5
German.	160	3.3	118	42
Hungarian.	33	0.7	21	12
Irish.	24	0.5	12	12
Italian.	274	5.7	206	68
Lithuanian.	88	1.8	52	36
Polish.	512	10.6	374	138
Russian Hebrew.....	143	3.0	78	65
Scotch.	12	0.2	9	3
Others.	162	3.3	111	51
Unknown.	4	0.1	4	.....

*Other than Hebrew.

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per Cent.	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	4,847	100.0	3,553	1,294
Baltimore birth records..	2,562	52.9	1,863	699
Maryland birth records..	530	10.9	397	133
Other state birth records	152	3.1	101	51
Foreign birth records..	42	0.9	33	9
Religious certificates...	1,289	26.6	961	328
Other documents.....	154	3.2	115	39
Affidavits.....	104	2.1	73	31
Physical examinations..	14	0.3	10	4

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF CERTIFICATE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED.

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Kind of Certificate	
		General	Vacation
Total number	4,847	3,553	1,294
Manufacturing and Mechanical....	3,335	2,516	819
Canning	187	68	119
Messenger Service.....	537	447	90
Apprentices	119	93	26
Operatives	937	713	224
Office	145	110	35
Other	1,410	1,085	325
Mercantile	1,075	712	363
Selling	357	190	167
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	458	331	127
Office	42	29	13
Other	218	162	56
Office	113	94	19
Public messenger	221	151	70
Other	103	80	23

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND LAST GRADE COMPLETED.

Last Grade Completed	Total Number	Per Cent.	Boys					Girls				
			Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White		Colored	
				14	15	14	15		14	15		
Total Number	3,553	100.0	1,996	1,247	693	28	28	1,557	1,038	513	2	4
Fifth	252	7.1	118	97	17	2	2	134	96	38	..	3
Sixth	997	28.1	546	371	152	13	10	451	333	114	1	..
Seventh	1,177	33.1	673	456	198	11	8	504	355	148	1	..
Eighth	809	22.8	486	254	225	1	6	323	200	122	..	1
Ninth	276	7.8	156	64	89	1	2	120	47	73	..	..
Tenth	38	1.1	14	5	9	..	..	24	7	17	..	..
Eleventh	1	..*	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twelfth	3	..*	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Boys						Girls			
		Total		White		Colored		Total		White	
		11	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total number	3,553	1,996	1,247	693	28	28	1,557	1,038	513	2	4
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	2,516	1,190	761	401	13	12	1,326	928	395	2	1
Canning.....	68	41	37	7	.....	.....	24	19	4	1	.....
Messenger Service	447	312	220	108	6	8	105	78	27	.....	.....
Apprentices.....	93	88	47	41	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Operative.....	713	314	222	91	.....	1	399	288	110	.....	1
Office.....	110	82	47	35	.....	.....	28	10	18	.....	.....
Other.....	1,085	320	191	119	7	3	765	528	236	1	.....
Mercantile.....	712	515	290	198	12	15	197	100	96	.....	1
Selling.....	190	132	61	67	2	2	58	33	24	.....	1
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	331	268	169	82	9	8	63	30	33	.....	.....
Office.....	29	19	8	11	.....	.....	10	3	7	.....	.....
Other.....	102	96	52	38	1	5	66	31	32	.....	.....
Office.....	94	80	47	33	.....	.....	14	4	10	.....	.....
Public messenger	151	151	114	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	80	60	32	24	3	1	20	6	12	.....	2

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE AND WAGES EXPECTED.

Expected Wages Reported	Total Number	Boys						Girls					
		Total		White		Colored		Total		White		Colored	
		14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total number	3,553	1,996	1,247	693	28	28	1,557	1,038	513	2	4		
Piece work	551	351	255	94	1	1	200	145	54	1			
Time work	56	34	28	5			22	15	7				
Not paid	65	43	24	19			22	17	5				
Wages not reported	920	395	288	157	6	4	525	356	167	1	1		
Wages reported	1,961	1,173	712	418	21	22	788	505	280		3		
\$1—less than \$2	5						5	4	1				
\$2—less than \$3	6	6	1	3		2							
\$3—less than \$4	6	5	5				1	1					
\$4—less than \$5	14	13	9	2	1	1	1	1					
\$5—less than \$6	170	112	74	34	2	2	58	43	15				
\$6—less than \$7	406	269	195	66	4	4	137	101	34		2		
\$7—less than \$8	640	297	194	96	4	3	343	233	110				
\$8—less than \$9	365	228	119	107	1	1	137	75	61		1		
\$9—less than \$10	155	106	50	47	5	4	49	22	27				
\$10—less than \$11	132	92	44	41	3	4	40	18	22				
\$11—less than \$12	12	5	3	2			7	2	5				
\$12—less than \$13	32	26	10	15		1	6	3	3				
\$13—less than \$14	3	2	1	1	1		1	1					
\$14—less than \$15	1	1		1									
\$15 and over	14	11	8	3			3	1	2				

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Boys					Girls				
		Total	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total number	1,294	803	531	238	21	13	491	293	198		
Manufacturing and Mechanical	819	431	287	132	10	5	385	254	131		
Canning	119	60	49	7	2	2	59	49	10		
Messenger Service	90	77	51	23	2	1	13	13			
Apprentices	26	24	19	5			2		2		
Operative	221	114	80	32	2		110	68	42		
Office	35	23	12	11			12	5	7		
Other	325	136	76	54	4	2	189	119	70		
Mercantile	363	265	171	75	10	6	98	35	63		
Selling	167	101	69	33	1	1	63	15	48		
Cash, bundle, messenger	127	110	78	24	8		17	10	7		
Office	13	10	5	2		3	3		3		
Other	56	41	22	16	1	2	15	10	5		
Office	19	15	8	7			1	3	1		
Public Messenger	70	70	52	18							
Other	23	19	10	6	1	2	4	1	3		

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTY AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

County	Total Number	General Certificates			Vacation Certificates		
		Total	First	Subsequent	Total	First	Subsequent
Total number	2,062	276	262	14	1,786	1,724	62
Allegany.	181	78	78	.....	103	100	3
Caroline.	222	3	3	.....	219	219	.....
Carroll.	162	46	33	13	116	81	35
Cecil.	15	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....
Dorchester.	345	29	29	.....	316	316	.....
Frederick.	157	22	22	.....	135	135	.....
Garrett.	13	3	3	.....	10	10	.....
Harford.	68	.....	.....	.....	68	65	3
Kent.	28	1	1	.....	27	24	3
Prince George's	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Queen Anne's	42	8	8	.....	34	34	.....
St. Mary's	6	1	1	.....	5	4	1
Somerset.	150	5	5	.....	145	139	6
Talbot.	167	3	3	.....	164	164	.....
Washington.	189	53	52	1	136	125	11
Wicomico.	242	19	19	.....	223	223	.....
Worcester.	71	5	5	.....	66	66	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1929, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR AND AGE

Counties	Total Number	Boys				Girls			
		White		Colored		White		Colored	
		14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total number	262	116	78	3	1	116	40	73	1
Allegany	78	38	14	21		10	8	32	
Caroline	3		1						
Carroll	33	11	8	3		22	12	10	
Dorchester	29	16	10	6		13	9	1	
Frederick	22	14	2	12		8		8	
Garrett	3	2				1		1	
Kent	1	1	1						
Queen Anne's	8	6	3	1		2	1	1	
St. Mary's	1					1	1		
Somerset	5	2	2			3		1	1
Talbot	3	1	1			2		2	
Washington	52	36	16			16	6	10	
Wicomico	19	13	7	1		6	3	1	
Worcester	5	3	1	2		2		2	

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1929, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR AND AGE

Counties	Total Number	Boys				Girls			
		White		Colored		White		Colored	
		14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15
Total number	1,724	949	217	169	92	775	152	196	98
Allegany.	100	66	24	.....	.....	34	10	.....	.....
Caroline.	219	91	42	14	5	128	35	20	5
Carroll.	81	49	33	16	.....	32	21	11	.....
Cecil.	15	11	6	5	.....	4	3	1	.....
Dorchester.	316	157	51	31	44	159	52	59	28
Frederick.	135	98	72	19	5	37	30	4	3
Garrett.	10	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harford.	65	42	24	11	4	23	14	2	1
Kent.	24	13	7	6	.....	11	5	.....	1
Prince George's	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne's	34	11	4	4	4	20	4	3	9
St. Mary's	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.	139	67	19	28	12	72	9	14	21
Talbot.	164	88	27	28	12	76	22	29	12
Washington.	125	73	53	17	3	52	37	15	.....
Wicomico.	223	120	64	22	12	103	35	14	30
Worcester.	66	42	14	2	9	24	5	1	2

CHILD LABOR IN CANNERIES IN MARYLAND COUNTIES 1929

In an effort to determine definitely the labor conditions which exist in the canning industry in this State, a special study of the industry was made during the summer of 1928. The results of this survey have been compiled and a complete report was published in a separate bulletin in April, 1929.*

In addition to the problems connected with working and living conditions to which numbers of the workers were exposed, the following facts discovered about the children under the age of sixteen years found working in these canneries have caused this office very serious concern:

1. The educational handicaps, and its very obvious results in the form of retardation in school, suffered by many of these child workers and probably by their younger brothers and sisters who, although too young to actually work, remain in the labor camps with their families until the close of the season.
2. The employment of an appreciable number of children under 14 years of age.
3. Definite proof that a number of employment certificates had been issued upon incorrect information to children under 14.
4. The failure of employers to secure in a large number of cases employment certificates for children under 16 years of age.

Because the certification of these children is a proper and definite function of this office, and because it was realized that this task alone is one which would demand its most serious consideration, the office has concentrated upon this phase of the problem during the year which has elapsed since the special survey.

Very definite steps have been taken during the year 1929 toward the reduction of the child labor problem in the canneries. Early in May a copy of the following letter was sent to each canner whose name appeared on the records of the office:

I am assuming that you are as personally interested in complying with the various child labor laws of Maryland as

*Berry and Vegetable Pickers in Maryland Fields and Child Labor in Vegetable Canneries in Maryland, April, 1929.

I am in seeing that they are enforced. For your convenience, therefore, I am sending you a copy of the laws, and in addition I should like to call your attention to the following provisions particularly:

1. No child under 14 years of age shall work in connection with any canning or packing establishment.

2. All children between the ages of 14 and 16 years must secure employment certificates before they may be employed.

3. No child under 16 years of age may work in proximity to any hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery, or gearing; or on any machinery operated by power other than foot or hand power.

Maryland, as you know, is one of our leading canning states, and there is no reason why, with your co-operation, the industry should not be made a credit in every way to this State. In an effort, therefore, to clear up the child-labor problems connected with the canning industry, I suggest that you adhere to the following instructions as closely and as promptly as possible:

1. If your workers are secured through a foreman or row boss—

- (a) Send the name and address of your row boss to this office on the enclosed card at once.

If he resides in Baltimore, we shall instruct him to secure certificates for all children between 14 and 16 years of age before leaving the city. If he does not live in Baltimore, a special letter of instructions will be sent to him.

- (b) Send a letter at once to your row boss, instructing him to secure from this office certificates for all children between the ages of 14 and 16 years before leaving Baltimore, and to secure, in addition, statements of age for all children between 16 and 18.

2. If your workers are employed at your plant—

- (a) Do not permit a child under 14 years of age to work in any capacity under any circumstances.

- (b) Do not permit a child between the ages of 14 and 16 years to work in any capacity at any time until the required employment certificate has been secured and placed on file in your office.

- (c) Insist that all children who claim to be 16 years of age or more produce some proof of their age other than their own statements or those of their parents.

As evidence of age, I suggest the following, in order of their importance: birth certificate, baptismal record, passport, insurance policy, Bible record, and school record (when no other documentary evidence is available).

At a later date, I shall send you the name and address of the nearest doctor who has been appointed to issue employment certificates.

In the meantime, remember that this office is ready at all times to co-operate with you. Our representatives and inspectors will call on you as frequently as possible during the season, and, if at any time any of us can be of service to you, we shall be glad of the opportunity.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy and co-operation, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) J. KNOX INSLEY,
Commissioner.

As a result, returned cards were received from 90 employers. Of these 4 plants were planning not to operate in 1929; 38 reported no row bosses; 13 reported row bosses living outside of Baltimore; and 35 reported Baltimore row bosses.

On a map of Maryland, the location of each cannery in the State was indicated, and, on the same map, the home of each doctor authorized to issue employment certificates. In those districts where doctors were not reasonably available to the canneries, new doctors were appointed.

Early in June a copy of the following letter was sent to each canner on the list:

I want to take this opportunity of reminding you again of the following provisions of the child labor laws in particular:

1. No child under 14 years of age shall work in connection with any canning or packing establishment.
2. All children between the ages of 14 and 16 years must secure employment certificates before they may be employed.
3. No child under 16 years of age may work in proximity to any hazardous or ungarded belts, machinery, or gearing; or on any machine or machinery operated by power other than hand or foot power.

No doctor authorized to issue employment certificates will visit your plant this year. In order that the children between the ages of 14 and 16 years may secure the required employment certificates, they must go or be sent to the near-

est doctor, whose name appears at the foot of this letter, unless your row boss has already made the necessary provisions before leaving Baltimore.

Each child must be accompanied by one of his or her parents or guardian, and must take with him, if possible, some proof of age. As evidence of age, the following is suggested in order of importance: birth certificate, baptismal record, passport, insurance policy, Bible record, and school record (when no other documentary evidence is available). In addition, a statement from the employer should be sent to the doctor indicating the nature of the work to which the child will be assigned.

Thanking you again for your co-operation, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) J. KNOX INSLEY,
Commissioner.

The nearest doctor authorized to issue employment certificates is:

In addition, within about two weeks before the time when each plant expected to begin operations, a letter was sent to each of the 13 row bosses who did not reside in Baltimore, giving him complete instructions. Likewise each of the 35 Baltimore row bosses whose names had been secured was written to, urging him to report to this office before leaving the city, and to see that all children obtained certificates before going to the canneries.

Because one of the most difficult phases of the whole problem lies in the fact that the canning industry is so highly seasonal and in the difficulty of securing quickly enough, or at all, adequate evidence of the ages of these children who apply for work in the canneries, it was arranged in two or three counties to have a school record issued to each county child who expected to work during the summer. It was felt that these records would be of some guidance to the local officers who were authorized to issue employment certificates and would be of valuable assistance pending receipt of further proof of age. Although all employment certificates issued in the counties are verified as promptly as possible, and although all those issued upon incorrect information to children under 14 years of age are revoked as soon as the facts are known, the short season during which the canning industry in general operates makes the utmost expedition necessary. Ac-

cording to the report of the local inspector, these school records were of great value and the experiment proved a highly satisfactory one.

All Canneries (Counties)*

In all, 405 packing houses in the counties were visited during 1929. Of these, 367 were in operation during one of the inspector's visits, and were reported as employing at the time of the first inspection of the year a total number of 23,845 persons, of whom 1,276 were children under the age of sixteen years.

Seafood Canneries (Counties)*

Of the 405 packing houses visited during 1929, 69 were engaged in the canning and packing of seafood, all of which were in operation at the time of the inspector's visit. In these 69 plants, 1,517 persons were employed: 338 men, 1,112 women, and 67 children under 16 years of age. Of the 67 children, 14 were under 14 years of age; 23 between 14 and 16 were working without having secured employment certificates; and 30 between 14 and 16 who had obtained and placed on file the required employment certificates. The 67 children were working in 21 of the 69 plants, 14 of which were found guilty of employing children illegally.

Fruit and Vegetable Canneries (Counties)*

The 336 fruit and vegetable canneries visited by inspectors during 1929 were distributed throughout 21 of the 23 counties of the State. Of the total number 298 were found in operation at the time of inspection. In these 298 plants, in 224 of which children under 16 years of age were found working, there were employed 22,328 persons: 8,620 men, 12,499 women, and 1,209 children under 16 years of age. In 83 plants, 298 children under 16 were working without employment certificates. Of these children, 107 were under 14 and 191 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years. In 179 canneries, 911 children, who had secured employment certificates, were found working.

While the office realizes that the fact that, at the time of the first cannery inspections of the year, more than one-fourth of all children found working had been employed without having secured the necessary employment certificates com-

*The material given has been secured from the reports of first inspections only. No violations discovered upon reinspections are included.

prises in itself a serious problem, and one to which it must continue to devote serious and persistent attention, still it can see that some progress has been made during the year 1928-29.

Comparing the results of the fruit and vegetable canning inspections with those of last year, we see that 17 more plants were visited in the counties in 1929 than in 1928, that 37 more canneries were inspected while in operation in 1929 than in 1928. The results furthermore show that while the total number of persons found actually working at the time of the first inspections in the canneries in 1929 was less than the number found employed in 1928, 289 more children were included in the later year. The office feels that there is no definite reason to believe that there has been any decided increase in the number of child workers in the canneries, but is rather inclined to attribute the apparent increase to the probability that the efforts made by the office and increased alertness on the part of the inspectors have merely disclosed a larger number of children working in the canneries than the records have shown during recent years. In 1929 there was an increase over 1928 of 214 in the actual number of children found working on certificates; of 54 in the actual number of canneries reported as employing children; of 5 in the actual number of canneries for which violations of the child labor law were reported. The records of the office disclose the additional fact that during 1929 440 more employment certificates were issued in the counties than during 1928, representing a 27.1 per cent. increase in the number of employment certificates issued in the counties. The details of the county reports indicate, furthermore, that the gain may be attributed largely to the work with the canneries.

According to the results reported, we feel that the work done with the Baltimore row bosses has been very satisfactory on the whole. An analysis of the records shows that of the 35 plants for which Baltimore row bosses were reported, one had retired from business during the summer. In the 8 of the remaining plants, no children at all were found working; in 24 plants, 114 children were found working on employment certificates; and in 4 plants, 18 children were found employed without having secured the required employment certificates. In one of these four cases, involving the illegal employment of 10 of the 18 children, the two letters which had been sent to the row boss had been returned to this office because of incorrect address, and the canner, who had

failed to understand thoroughly the contents of the letters sent him, had listed 9 of the 10 children found working in his plant and had sent a message to the nearest doctor requesting him to call at the cannery to issue the necessary employment certificates. The doctor had not yet responded. It was possible to reinspect two of these four canneries during the canning season, and at the time of the second inspection, the canner had complied with the requirements imposed upon him. All children who were found working had secured the necessary certificates and no violations were found.

In several cases children who were found working on machines operated by power other than hand or foot were removed from their occupations.

Two cases of violations of the child labor laws in the canneries were taken before local courts during the year. In one case, the canner was severely reprimanded and the case was left open pending display of the necessary co-operation. In a second case, involving the illegal employment of 74 children, 55 of whom were under 14 years of age,—a condition almost unheard of at the present time—the canner was prosecuted on 5 of the 74 cases, and a conviction secured. The canner was fined \$5.00 and costs in each case, a total of \$37.50.

An investigation of the records of the Baltimore office discloses that in 1929, 152 employment certificates were issued in Baltimore to children for work in county canneries. These children were to be distributed in 49 individual establishments in 11 counties, and the number of certificates issued may be compared with the 127 certificates issued in Baltimore in 1928 to children going to 44 canneries scattered in 12 counties and 63 certificates issued in 1925. Of the 49 canneries for which certificates were issued in 1929, 8 had reported no row bosses; 24 had reported Baltimore row bosses to whom letters were written; 16 had row bosses whose names had not been sent to the office and who therefore had not been sent letters; and 1 has not been identified. For 12 of the 44 establishments for which certificates had been issued in Baltimore in 1928, no certificates were issued in Baltimore in 1929. Two of these plants have not been identified, however; 1 was not operating in 1929; 5 were reported as employing no children under the age of 16 years; in 2 plants, 3 illegally employed children were reported, all of whom, however, were local children; and 1 had obtained and placed on file certificates for the 19 children found employed there. In 1929

children secured certificates in Baltimore for 16 canneries for which employment certificates had not been obtained in Baltimore in 1928. The certificates issued in Baltimore in 1929 were distributed as follows:

County	Number Canneries	Number Certificates
Anne Arundel	1	1
Baltimore.	1	4
Caroline.	4	13
Carroll.	2	11
Cecil.	5	21
Frederick.	1	3
Harford.	21	48
Kent.	6	19
Prince George's	2	4
Queen Anne's	1	5
Talbot.	4	22
Unidentified (plant).	1	1

Further investigation of the records and reports shows that, of the 335 children who were reported as illegally employed in 97 county canneries in 1929, 17, who were found working in 10 canneries, gave Baltimore as their place of residence; 1 had come from Delaware; 4 were from Virginia, and 3 claimed Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) as their home.

Conclusions

Most of the work done in connection with the county canneries during 1929 has been purely experimental and while we feel that there has been some progress made, without doubt it has been largely along those particular lines which have served only to established more clearly the magnitude of the problem which faces this office.

The staff of the office is determined to continue to do all that can be done with its limited resources to reduce the problem to a minimum, but it realizes more than ever before the need of additional and adequate facilities with which to meet the conditions. Until an increased appropriation makes it possible for the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics to maintain a sufficient number of industrial inspectors to throw into this work, who, by their increase in number, will be in a position to visit each county cannery frequently during the season and who will in addition have time to devote to the prosecutions of labor violations, the office feels that without question the work cannot receive the attention which it so urgently needs.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND WORKING IN COUNTY CANNERIES VISITED IN 1929, ACCORDING TO COUNTY

County	Number Canneries Visited	Number Canneries Operating When Inspected	Number Persons Found Working in 367 Canneries			Number Children Under 16 Years
			Total Number Persons	Number Men	Number Women	
All Counties	405	367	23,845	8,958	13,611	1,276
Anne Arundel	8	3	58	15	42	1
Baltimore	4	3	73	25	44	4
Calvert	4	4	173	95	78	.....
Caroline	40	39	3,287	992	2,128	167
Carroll	26	25	1,138	729	412	57
Cecil	8	6	348	151	162	35
Dorchester	56	56	4,607	1,715	2,664	228
Frederick	13	12	1,351	781	508	62
Garrett	1	1	100	72	21	7
Harford	70	47	2,227	1,011	1,112	104
Howard	1	1	42	25	12	5
Kent	11	10	716	313	370	33
Montgomery	2	2	130	112	17	1
Prince George's	2	2	73	24	45	4
Queen Anne's	17	16	1,168	525	620	23
St. Mary's	2	2	60	14	40	6
Somerset	60	60	2,563	781	1,649	133
Talbot	40	38	2,363	692	1,574	97
Washington	1	4	343	81	230	29
Wicomico	21	21	1,717	433	1,055	229
Worcester	16	16	1,248	369	828	51

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND WORKING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNERIES VISITED IN 1929,
ACCORDING TO COUNTY

County	Number Canneries Visited	Number Canneries Operating When Inspected	Number Persons Found Working in 298 Canneries			Number Children Under 16 Years
			Total Number Persons	Number Men	Number Women	
All counties	336	298	22,328	8,620	12,499	1,209
Anne Arundel	7	2	46	12	33	1
Baltimore	4	3	73	25	44	4
Calvert.	1	1	115	45	70	.....
Caroline.	40	39	3,287	992	2,128	167
Carroll.	26	25	1,198	729	412	57
Cecil.	8	6	348	151	162	35
Dorchester.	41	41	4,161	1,656	2,303	202
Frederick.	13	12	1,351	781	508	62
Garrett.	1	1	100	72	21	7
Harford.	70	47	2,227	1,011	1,112	104
Howard.	1	1	42	25	12	5
Keat.	11	10	716	313	370	33
Montgomery.	2	2	130	112	17	1
Prince George's	2	2	73	24	45	4
Queen Anne's	15	14	1,150	520	607	23
St. Mary's	2	2	60	14	40	6
Somerset.	20	20	1,866	599	1,162	105
Talbot.	31	29	2,077	653	1,340	84
Washington.	4	4	343	84	230	29
Wicomico.	21	21	1,717	433	1,055	229
Worcester.	16	16	1,248	369	828	51

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND WORKING IN COUNTY CANNERIES IN 1929, ACCORDING TO COUNTY.

County	Number canneries in which children were found working			Number children found working			
	Total number canneries	Number employing legally*	Number employing children illegally*	Total number children	Number under 14 years	Number between 14 and 16, no employment certificate	Number between 14 and 16, with employment certificate
All counties	243	187	97	1,276	121	214	941
Anne Arundel	1	1	....	1	....	....	1
Baltimore	2	2	....	4	....	....	4
Calvert .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caroline	28	16	14	167	9	52	106
Carroll	16	12	4	57	5	8	44
Cecil	6	5	2	35	2	4	29
Dorchester	43	26	30	228	25	64	139
Frederick	8	8	....	62	....	....	62
Garrett	1	1	....	7	....	....	7
Harford	29	27	2	104	2	3	99
Howard	1	1	....	5	....	....	5
Kent	6	6	1	33	2	....	31
Montgomery	1	1	....	1	....	....	1
Prince George's	2	2	....	4	....	....	4
Queen Anne's	8	5	4	23	1	8	14
St. Mary's	2	2	....	6	....	....	6
Somerset	27	20	12	133	5	12	116
Talbot	26	19	12	97	3	20	74
Washington	3	3	29	29
Wicomico	18	17	7	229	63	29	137
Worcester	15	13	9	51	4	14	33

*The terms "legally" and "illegally" apply to compliance with, and failure to comply with the age standard and certification requirements.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND WORKING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNERIES IN 1929,
ACCORDING TO COUNTY.

County	Number canneries in which children were found working			Number children found working			
	Total number canneries	Number employing children legally*	Number employing children illegally*	Total number children	Number under 14 years	Number between 14 and 16, no employ-ment cer-tificate	Number between 14 and 16, with em-ploy-ment cer-tificate
All counties	222	179	83	1,209	107	191	911
Anne Arundel	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Baltimore	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Calvert .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline	28	16	14	167	9	52	106
Carroll	16	12	4	57	5	8	44
Cecil	6	5	2	35	2	4	29
Dorchester	35	25	23	202	14	50	138
Frederick	8	8	.....	62	.....	.....	62
Garrett	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Harford	29	27	2	104	2	3	99
Howard	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Kent	6	6	1	33	2	.....	31
Montgomery	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Prince George's	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Queen Anne's	8	5	4	23	1	8	14
St. Mary's	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Somerset	19	16	8	105	3	8	94
Talbot	21	16	9	84	2	15	67
Washington	3	3	.....	29	.....	.....	29
Wicomico	18	17	7	229	63	29	137
Worcester	15	13	9	51	4	14	33

*The terms "legally" and "illegally" apply to compliance with, and failure to comply with the age standard and certification requirements.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND WORKING IN SEAFOOD CANNERIES IN 1929, ACCORDING TO COUNTY.

County	Number canneries in which children were found working			Number children found working			
	Total number canneries	Number employing children legally*	Number employing children illegally*	Total number children	Number under 14 years	Number between 14 and 16, no employment certificate	Number between 14 and 16, with employment certificate
All counties	21	8	14	67	14	23	30
Anne Arundel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calvert .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorchester	8	1	7	26	11	14	1
Queen Anne's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset	8	4	4	28	2	4	22
Talbot	5	3	3	13	1	5	7

*The terms "legally" and "illegally" apply to compliance with, and failure to comply with the age standard and certification requirements.

Medical Report

The medical department during the year 1929 examined:

For general permits.....	3,553 children
For vacation permits.....	1,294 children
For temporary permits.....	504 children
Examination for proof of age.....	225 children
Newsboys examined	60 children
For permits refused.....	28 children
	<hr/> 5,664 children

In addition, children to whom 3,325 subsequent permits were issued were surveyed.

The physical condition of applicants for permits showed a marked improvement.

There were fewer under weight, fewer cases of malnutrition, better personal hygiene, better teeth. There were many cases of slight dental caries, and these children were instructed to see a dentist immediately to correct these minor troubles. Fewer cases of extensive dental caries were seen.

As usual the eye defects predominated. This is not strange nor are the schools to blame. Education of the parent to this serious condition has not been accomplished as yet, therefore this department must insist upon co-operation and have defects corrected. It has won out in this respect, and we have 90 per cent. corrections. The time and patience thus taken has been well spent. The girl or boy is happier with good vision, the work is better, and the danger from accident far less. Wherever there has been a family physician the child has been sent to him for advice. In many cases, however, a family physician is unknown and the child is sent to the dispensary nearest its home.

There have been a few cases in which the defect was so serious that the occupation sought could not be entered, and in these cases the children have been directed into suitable employment.

Among the refused permit cases was one case of incipient tuberculosis, sent to a tubercular clinic; two cases of traumatic cataract with half vision, sent to an eye clinic, where an operation was advised. One case of extensive ring worm of face, sent to a skin clinic, returned cured and the child was then allowed to work. One case of congenital organic heart disease with poor compensation was sent for treatment. One case of chronic otitis media, partially deaf, was sent for

treatment. When the child's condition was improved, he was allowed to enter a suitable occupation. One case of a boy with dilated optic atrophy and diseased tonsils was sent for treatment, and was advised to have his tonsils removed. He returned after having placed himself under skillful care. There was one case of pregnancy, five months. This girl was refused a permit and was sent to an obstetrical clinic.

A case of dental caries and extensive pyorrhea was found in a child who sought employment as office boy in a brass foundry. He was given a temporary permit until he could find other employment and have the necessary treatment. There were five cases of organic heart disease, all giving as history previous infectious disease. The compensation in these cases was good, so the children were directed into suitable occupations and cautioned against fatigue.

As usual the dispensaries have been most co-operative in looking after the children sent from this office.

ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE, M. D.

Report of Psychiatrist

It is with considerable pleasure that we present this year's annual report. There were a number of recommendations made last year in a special study of one hundred applicants. These recommendations to a great degree have been carried out. We shall take them up in detail.

Last June the Child Labor Law was amended, making the completion of the elementary grade essential before a child can secure a work permit. This means that in the city a child has to complete the 6-A grade before he can be permitted to withdraw from school under the age of 16. The change in the law did not apparently effect the number of children referred to this department. This, we feel, can be accounted for by a number of reasons. With the approval of the school authorities through Mr. Hihn, Director of the Attendance Department, we enforced a rule that no child, who was not enrolled in the schools at the time the application for withdrawal was submitted, would be considered for a permit. This rule, perhaps, prevented a number of children from being withdrawn from school for domestic reasons and then in a short time applying for a permit. We feel that one method of evading the school law was thus eliminated. How much

bearing this had is only a matter of conjecture as we have no way of proving our theory. The mental data sheets were also submitted to Mr. Hihn by order of the Superintendent of Education before they could be forwarded to our department. This took the approval of school withdrawal from the hands of the attendance officers, principals and teachers, and put it into the hands of an official higher up in the school system who could look at the cases impartially without having any personal prejudices in the matter. Quite frequently in the past a child would become an unbearable problem in the school and the easiest method of eliminating the difficulty was to advise the child to go to work. We all know that in many cases this was not the proper solution of such a problem. Mr. Hihn did not approve a mental data sheet unless he had investigated the case and felt that the school system had nothing further to offer. We were therefore relieved of a certain burden in trying to determine whether or not an application was justified. Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, who has come to Baltimore as Director of Special Classes, has recently taken over the approval of these applications. This, we feel, is the department in which this work should be lodged. When he has had time to completely organize the required number of special classes, the number of children now being released will eventually be cut down. When this comes to pass the Special Permit Department will not have to worry about the question of whether a release is justifiable or not and can apply all its resources to its chief reasons for existence,—namely, the placement and supervision of these unfortunate children in industry. We might state that a great deal of the credit for these improvements is due to Miss Wootton, Supervisor of this department, who has worked very closely with the school authorities and the Maryland League of Women Voters in attaining the best possible program for the retarded child.

In 1928 there were 240 applications submitted to the Special Permit Department, while in 1929 there were 255, an increase of only 15 in spite of the fact that the grade requirement had been raised. The applications from the counties are negligible so that the figures can be considered as those coming from the City of Baltimore. It is of interest to note how extensive the work of the department is. Of the 255 applications submitted this year, 229 were examined. Of these, 175 were boys and only 31 of the whole number were

colored—29 were refused permits. The details of these figures can be gleaned from the tables submitted by Miss Wootton in another part of the report. These children were all interviewed by the supervisor before being referred for examination, and the recommendations made after examination were left to her to be carried out. During the year she had over 3,400 interviews with children, parents of children, social workers and other individuals interested in children who are under the care of this department. In addition to this the supervisor was forced to make innumerable telephone calls to employers, social service workers, hospitals, etc., in order to keep informed concerning all the children in the department. In this work she was aided by our secretary who also had to take dictation on the cases given by the examiner and record all the follow up and case work done with these children. One can readily see the enormous amount of work that was accomplished by these two. This left very little time for one of the most important factors in this work—making contacts with new employers and developing suitable jobs for these children. We feel that an additional worker should be available to take care of the great amount of routine and follow up work leaving the supervisor more time to devote to the placement work,—enabling her not only to have more frequent contacts with the employers but to actually see the children at work. Although it has been possible for us to do a great deal of this work we feel that this phase of the job has greater possibilities.

During the year we have had very pleasant contacts with the Juvenile Court now under the charge of Judge Waxter who has been very co-operative. His plan of administration falls in line with ours concerning the need of mental examinations of children and we have secured the utmost consideration and co-operation from him and other court officers.

In closing we wish to express our appreciation of the attitude of Dr. Insley, the Commissioner, who permits us to carry out our plans without reservation. Under such administration one feels that the doing of the job is worth while.

I wish, personally, to recognize the work done by Miss Wootton, Supervisor, and Miss Spencer, Secretary, for their whole-hearted interest and application in making this branch of the Labor Bureau a division of State Service which has well justified its existence.

EDWARD A. KITLOWSKI, M. D.

Report of the Special Permit Department

The following summarized data will give some idea of the work done by the Special Permit Department in 1929. During the year 1,158 permits were issued by the department,—863 to boys and 295 to girls. Of this number, 213 were original or "first permits" as shown below:

Number examined by psychiatrist during 1929...	199
Number examined by psychiatrist during 1928, but permits not issued until 1929.....	14
	213

Nine hundred forty-five (945) subsequent permits were issued. By "subsequent" in the Special Permit Department we mean permits for new jobs or "renewals" for the same job. A great many of the children made excellent adjustment during the year, continuing in their original job, and simply renewed their permits at the end of the two months' probation period.

We had 325 new applicants during the year. Of this number, 255 were referred by the Department of Education, and 70 were referred by parents, interested individuals, the Regular Permit Department, because the applicants were unable to pass the educational test and had been found working illegally, some by social workers and a few from the counties of Maryland. Of this number, 199 received permits. This is a very slight increase over 1928 in spite of the fact that the grade requirement in the Child Labor Law had been raised and the prediction had been made that the "Special Permit Department would be overwhelmed with new cases." Had it not been for the very splendid co-operation we received from the Department of Education in working with us to interpret Section 37-A of the Child Labor Laws this achievement would not have been possible.

During the year we interviewed 3,497 persons in the department, including parents, children, and social workers. This does not include the 246 employers and the 101 principals of schools who were interviewed, nor the parents and other persons visited in their homes. It includes only the people who came to the Bureau for information and advice.

In carrying out the "follow-up aid and investigation end of the work" it is necessary for us to work with and refer to

the social agencies in Baltimore a number of our cases. During the year 97 cases were referred as shown in the table that follows:

Anne Arundel County Health Nurse.....	2
Anne Arundel County Red Cross.....	1
Baltimore County Children's Aid Society.....	3
Bureau of Catholic Charities.....	5
Catholic Big Brother League.....	3
Children's Fresh Air Society.....	1
Family Welfare Association.....	32
Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	5
Henry Watson Children's Aid Society.....	5
Instructive Visiting Nurse Association.....	2
International Institute	1
Jewish Children's Society.....	5
Johns Hopkins Hospital—Social Service Department..	14
Maryland Children's Aid Society.....	3
Maryland League for Crippled Children.....	1
Mental Hygiene Clinic.....	1
Prisoners' Aid Association.....	1
Rosewood State Training School.....	1
State Accident Commission.....	3
Toc H.	3
University Hospital—Social Service Department.....	3
Y. M. C. A.	2

97

We received a great deal of assistance and co-operation from the Juvenile Court in adjusting some of our more difficult problem cases. During the year it was necessary for us to summon 36 white boys, 13 colored boys, and 10 white girls to court for non-compliance with vocational probation. In practically all of these cases the children made fair adjustment after an "informal summons." By this we mean that the children were not taken before the Judge; the parent was given an opportunity to explain to the social worker from our department why the rules had not been complied with. If the excuse was a legitimate one it was accepted; if not, Miss Dawson, the Chief Probation Officer, talked with the parent, explaining the law and the importance of complying with it. Those who further persisted in non-observance of the rules were taken before Judge Waxter. After a careful investigation these children were either paroled to the court or committed to some institution. During the year 18 boys known to our department were sent to the following institutions either through us or through some other social agency:

WHITE BOYS SENT TO INSTITUTIONS

Maryland State Training School.....	4
Rosewood State Training School.....	1
St. James' Home for Catholic Boys.....	1
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	9

COLORED BOYS SENT TO INSTITUTIONS

Cheltenham.	3
	<hr/>
	18

Some of our girls presented more serious social problems—two were sent to the Florence Crittenton Home and a third, fifteen years of age, died in child birth. One girl over sixteen and three under sixteen were married. Two girls were committed to Montrose School and one to the House of Good Shepherd.

George G. Henry, Chief Inspector of the Police Department, has rendered us very valuable service in helping to locate the boys and girls who moved and failed to notify us of their changed addresses. During the year he succeeded in locating twenty-three boys and eight girls.

Because of the amount of work involved in running the department it has not been possible for the supervisor to do intensive case work with all of the children on probation, nor is this necessary. A larger part of the children can be supervised by the "follow-up" system established when the department was organized, and by our very complete understanding with the parent or guardian who first brings the child to the Bureau. When the children return to the Bureau to renew their permits or to change their jobs they are interviewed as to their hours of work, wages, working conditions, health and recreation. These "friendly talks" are of value to the Bureau as well as to the child, for they often reveal violations on the part of the employers and much valuable information is gained regarding the working conditions in the plants where children are employed. By questioning one of our boys this year we found that moral conditions in a certain factory were very serious. After an investigation the Commissioner refused to allow any more children to work in that particular plant. These talks, too, reveal the need of making other adjustments in the life of the child or family. In many cases it is possible for the worker to make these adjustments by a visit to the home, to relatives or to the employer. An em-

ployer was about to dismiss a girl because for two days she had "punched the time clock and had then gone out." Because of the girl's past history of delinquency he naturally thought the girl had gone back to her old habits. He immediately got in touch with us. A visit to the home and talks with the mother and girl brought out the fact that the girl had been too sick to keep on her job those two days. Being a girl of very low intelligence (mental age of little over eight) she "was afraid she would lose her job if she told the boss she was not able to work." The matter was explained to the employer who was most co-operative in straightening out the situation with his foreman. The girl has been on this particular job now for months and is making a good adjustment, but she will always need close supervision.

It has been possible to render many other services to the children, such as collection of back wages, securing raises in salary, adjustment of working hours, securing compensation for injuries, arranging for vacations or recreation. It has been found that the most effective way to develop the employer's co-operation is by a personal visit to the plant. This visit enables the worker to know the employer, the exact nature of the jobs he has to offer, the working conditions in the plant and to determine whether or not the foreman or the forelady is a sympathetic individual—an important factor in placing our problem children. As pointed out by the psychiatrist in his report, had we another worker in the department it would be possible to develop the placement end of the work to a much more satisfactory extent.

MARY M. WOOTTON,

Supervisor.

Summarized Data—Special Permit Department

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION FOR WHOM MENTAL DATA SHEETS WERE
RECEIVED:

During the year 255 mental data sheets were received,—164 for white boys; 29 for colored boys; 60 for white girls; 2 for colored girls. Of this number, 229 were examined by the psychologist with the following results:

Permits Granted				Released for Domestic Service		
Boys		Girls		Girls		
White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
126	21	49	—	1	2	—199
White girls referred to regular permit department.....						1

Twenty-nine (29) children were refused permits for the following reasons:

White Boys

*I. C. indicated ability to complete grade.....	11
Parents did not want them to leave school.....	2
No work	4
Permits to work after school and on Saturdays.....	2
Recommended transfer to prevocational school.....	1
Physical condition unsatisfactory.....	2
Recommended Rosewood	2
Under age.	1

Colored Boys

I. C. indicated ability to complete grade.....	1
Tuberculosis—Sanitarium care advised.....	1
Under age.	1

White Girls

I. C. indicated ability to complete grade.....	1	
	—	29

Total.....	229
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TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS GIVEN MENTAL TEST..... 54

Chronological age:

Number from 14 -14½ years, inclusive.....	21
Number from 14½-15 years, inclusive.....	16
Number from 15 -15½ years, inclusive.....	8
Number from 15½-16 years, inclusive.....	9
	— 54

Public school classification by grade:

Number referred from 1st grade.....	1
Number referred from 2nd grade.....	1
Number referred from 3rd grade.....	4
Number referred from 4th grade.....	17
Number referred from 5th grade.....	18
Number referred from 6th grade.....	4
Number referred from Special Class.....	9
	— 54

White girls referred from City..... 48

Colored girls referred from City..... 2

White girls referred from Baltimore County..... 2

White girls referred from Anne Arundel County..... 1

White girls referred from Howard County..... 1

— 54

*I. C.—Intelligence Coefficient

SCHOOL GRADE AND INTELLIGENCE COMPARED

School Grade	Range in Intel. Coef.	No. in Grade	Total Number
* 1st	.73	1	1
2nd	.36	1	1
3rd	.35 to .55	2	..
	.60 to .75	2	4
4th	.49 to .60	6	..
	.61 to .75	9	..
	.76 to .80	2	17
5th	.56 to .70	8	..
	.71 to .80	8	..
	.81 to 1.00	2	18
6th	.70 to .75	2	..
	.80 to .90	2	4
Special	.45 to .65	5	..
	.69 to .80	4	9
			— 54

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS GIVEN MENTAL TEST..... 175

Chronological age:

Number under 14.....	2
Number from 14 -14½ years, inclusive.....	62
Number from 14½-15 years, inclusive.....	45
Number from 15 -15½ years, inclusive.....	41
Number from 15½-16 years, inclusive.....	25
— 175	

Public school classification by grade:

Number referred from 1st grade.....	..
Number referred from 2nd grade.....	6
Number referred from 3rd grade.....	5
Number referred from 4th grade.....	35
Number referred from 5th grade.....	47
Number referred from 6th grade.....	31
Number referred from Special Class.....	51
— 175	

White boys referred from City.....	131
Colored boys referred from City.....	23
White boys referred from Baltimore County.....	17
White boys referred from Anne Arundel County.....	3
Colored boys referred from Anne Arundel County.....	1
— 175	

*Girl taken out of school when eleven years of age; put in country home.
No further schooling.

SCHOOL GRADE AND INTELLIGENCE COMPARED

School Grade	Range of Intel. Coef.	No. in Grade	Total Number
1st	.....	..	..
2nd	.51 to .60	4	..
	.61 to .65	2	6
3rd	.50 to .60	3	..
	.61 to .70	2	5
4th	.45 to .55	5	..
	.56 to .65	17	..
	.66 to .70	7	..
	.71 to .80	5	..
	.90 to .95	1	35
5th	.45 to .55	5	..
	.56 to .65	13	..
	.66 to .75	16	..
	.76 to .85	7	..
	.86 to .95	4	..
	.96 to 1.00	2	47
6th	.60 to .70	7	..
	.71 to .80	14	..
	.81 to .90	7	..
	.91 to .95	3	31
Special	.45 to .50	5	..
	.51 to .60	11	..
	.61 to .70	23	..
	.71 to .80	11	..
	.81 to .85	1	51

— 175

Twenty-six (26) of the children, for whom data sheets were sent by Baltimore Department of Education, were not examined for the following reasons:

White Boys

Age	
14— 9 months	Intelligence Coefficient given on sheet as .93. In Pre-Vocational school. Not retarded.
14— 6 months	Parental School boy. Failed to keep appointment. Later sent to Maryland Training School by father.
15— 2 months	Did not come for appointment. Uncle telephoned; wants boy to stay in Pre-Vocational school.
14— 1 month	Sheet not approved by Mr. Hihn, School Attendance Department.
14— 5 months	Mother does not want boy to withdraw from school.
15— 9 months	Boy failed to keep appointment. Later sent to St. Mary's Industrial School by Juvenile Court.
14—11 months	Mother reports that boy is in the hospital; unable to work.

- 15— 4 months Mother reports that boy has gone to the country.
 15— 9 months *Out of school six months. Mr. Hihn reports that boy returned to school and will stay until he is sixteen.
 15— 1 month Failed to keep appointment. Referred to Mr. Hihn, School Attendance Department.
 15— 3 months Failed to keep appointment. School Attendance Department reports that boy is attending school.
 14— 2 months Juvenile Court handling case. Boy has run away.
 14 Boy in Juvenile Court. Father returned him to school until end of term.

13

Colored Boys

- 14—10 months Averaged 90 in every study. Principal feels boy should continue in school.
 14— 9 months *Out of school six months. Illegal employment. School Attendance Department reports boy returned to school.
 13 Under age. Returned to school.
 15 *Out of school three months. Referred to School Attendance Department.
 14—10 months Failed to keep appointment. Later shot by another boy and died.

5

White Girls

- 12— 7 months Under age.
 14 Intelligence Coefficient given on sheet as .85. Referred to School Attendance Department. Later returned to school.
 14— 6 months No evidence of mental retardation. Mr. Hihn returned girl to school.
 14— 5 months No evidence of mental retardation. Referred to School Attendance Department. Mr. Hihn reports that magistrate will not make girl return to school. She has therefore been "P. W." (Permanently Withdrawn).
 14— 2 months *"P. W." for over one month. No evidence of mental retardation. Referred to Mr. Hihn, School Attendance Department. Returned to school.
 15— 2 months Failed to keep appointment. Later reported gone to Solomons.
 14— 5 months *"P. W." as soon as she reached the 5-A grade. Referred to School Attendance Department. Returned to school.
 14— 1 month Returned sheet to school for further information. Never returned to us.

8

26

*In accordance with agreement between Mr. Hihn, Director of School Attendance Department, and the Special Permit Department, no child to be considered for a permit unless actually enrolled in school.

The following 70 children applied to the Special Permit Department but were not given mental examinations for reasons stated (Not referred by the School Attendance Department):

White Boys

Age	Date of Application	Grade	Result
14- 3	1-11-29	6th grade (Anne Arundel County). Found working illegally. Out of school one year.	Refused. Referred to County Health Nurse and to the County Red Cross. Also to School Department.
13	2- 9-20	Out of school since 11 years of age. Withdrawn on doctor's certificate.	Refused. Referred to School Attendance Department. Also to Johns Hopkins Hospital.
14- 6	4-22-29	4th grade. Brought in by Juvenile Court.	Refused. Returned to school until end of term. Referred to School Attendance Department. Returned to school in September.
14- 3	4-24-29	In the 7th grade (Anne Arundel County). Principal says boy is able to complete grade.	Refused. To be considered at the close of the school season.
15	4-25-29	Provocational school. Worked illegally during the summer.	Talked situation over with mother who decided to keep boy in school.
14- 3	5- 9-29	Came in with data sheet from school. Had not been approved by Mr. Hihn.	Refused. Referred to School Attendance Department. Returned to school.
15	6- 4-29	Completed 6-B. In 6-A.	Refused. To complete grade. Referred to School Attendance Department.
15- 4	6- 4-29	In 6th grade.	Refused. Returned to school until end of term. Referred to School Attendance Department. 9-14-29. Mental data sheet sent. Permit granted.
15- 3	6-11-29	In the 6th grade in Connecticut. Has never been to school since he came to Baltimore in March, 1929. Found working illegally. Misrepresented age. Sixteen statement was revoked.	Temporary permit until the end of school term. Was in Juvenile Court in September. Sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for one month. Permit issued after conference with Juvenile Court.
15	6-19-29	Special Class. Out of school since June 1, 1929.	Refused. Referred to School Attendance Department.
13- 9	6-19-29	Completed 5-B. Out of school since April, 1928.	Refused. Under age. Referred to School Attendance Department.
12-11	7- 2-29	Completed 5-A. Referred by Johns Hopkins Hospital.	Refused. Under age.
14	7-22-29	Completed 5-A.	Vacation permit granted. Referred to School Attendance Department. Returned to school in September after conference with Mr. Hihn.

14-11 7-23-29 4th grade. Out of school since March, Vacation permit. To return to school in September.

NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS

Baltimore

In compliance with the legal provisions for the licensing of newsboys and street traders, there are five distinct types of badges issued in Maryland: (1) A route server's badge, which permits a boy of ten years or more to serve papers around a regular route; (2) an oval newsboy's badge, which permits a boy of 12 years or more to sell papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (3) a square newsboy's badge, which permits a boy of 14 or 15 years of age to sell papers at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; (4) an oval street trader's badge, which permits a boy of ~~13~~ 14 years or more to sell articles other than papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (5) a square street trader's badge, which permits a boy of 14 or 15 years of age to sell articles other than papers on the street at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.

During 1929, there were issued in Baltimore 2,521 newsboys' and street traders' licenses, of which 1,956 were issued to white boys and 565 to colored boys. Of the total number (2,521), 196 were route servers' licenses, 1,992 were oval newsboys' licenses; 210 were square newsboys' licenses; 11 were oval street traders' licenses; and 112 were square street traders' licenses.

Of the 2,521 licenses issued, 1,372 were first licenses of the kind, and 1,149 were renewals.

During the year, 22 licenses were refused in Baltimore City.

In all, 2,495 violations were reported to the Baltimore office in 1929: 2,434 by the inspectors; 39 by the police; 17 by the School Attendance Department; and 5 through other sources. Of these 2,495 children, 2,486 were boys, and 9 were girls. During the year 168 boys who had secured licenses and 541 unlicensed children, 536 boys and 5 girls, were summoned to the Baltimore office. As a result the badges of 101 boys were revoked: 39 for 5 days; 48 for 10 days; 7 for 30 days; 4 for 3 months; and 3 for 6 months. In addition, letters notifying them of violations were written to

the parents of 1,693 children: 1,689 boys and 4 girls; 93 boys were taken before the Juvenile Court; and letters were written to 8 firms.

In compliance with the legal requirements, permits to appear on the stage were issued to 39 children, of whom 27 were white and 12 were colored, 16 were boys and 23 were girls. In all, 3 permits of this kind were refused, 2 because the applicants could not furnish a required certificate, and one for a mid-night performance. One permit was revoked because the act for which it was issued was taken off.

Cumberland and Hagerstown

In 1929, 152 newsboys' and street traders' licenses were issued in Cumberland and 159 were issued in Hagerstown, which, with the 2,521 licenses issued during the year in Baltimore, makes a total number of 2,832 licenses of this kind issued in the State. In all, 35 licenses were refused in Maryland: 22 in Baltimore, 8 in Cumberland, and 5 in Hagerstown. Although two of the boys who secured licenses in Hagerstown were colored, all of those to whom licenses were issued in Cumberland were white. Of the total number of licenses issued in Hagerstown, 79 were the first of the kind; in Cumberland, 76 were the first of the kind.

During the year 16 unlicensed boys were summoned to the Cumberland office for violations, and 4 were summoned to the office in Hagerstown. A total number of 37 boys who had secured licenses previously were summoned to the two offices: 19 in Cumberland, and 18 in Hagerstown. In all, the parents of 130 children were notified by letters of violations, and the licenses of 15 boys were revoked in the two cities. Two of these badges were revoked for 5 days; 12 for 10 days; and one for 3 months.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR OF BOY

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	Number of Licenses Issued to White Boys	Number of Licenses Issued to Colored Boys
Total number.	2,521	1,956	565
Route servers.	196	168	28
Oval newsboys.	1,992	1,477	515
Square newsboys.	210	191	19
Oval street traders.	11	11	....
Square street traders.	112	109	3

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS'
LICENSES ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, CLASSI-
FIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR AND
AGE OF BOY

Color and Age in Years of Boy	Total Number of Licenses	First Route Servers	First Oval Newsboys	First Square Newsboys	First Oval Street Traders	First Square St. Traders
Total number.	1,372	156	948	168	8	92
White.	1,102	134	719	152	8	89
10 years.	45	45	...	...	...	...
11 years.	88	88	...	...	...	...
12 years.	394	1	393	...	...	...
13 years.	194	...	194	...	...	...
14 years.	260	...	106	93	6	55
15 years.	121	...	26	59	2	34
Colored.	270	22	229	16	...	3
10 years.	9	9	...	...	...	...
11 years.	13	13	...	...	...	...
12 years.	111	...	111	...	...	...
13 years.	68	...	68	...	...	...
14 years.	50	...	36	12	...	2
15 years.	19	...	14	4	...	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO KIND OF LICENSE

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	First	Renewed
Total number.	2,521	1,372	1,149
Route servers.	196	156	40
Oval newsboys.	1,992	948	1,044
Square newsboys.	210	168	42
Oval street traders.	11	8	3
Square street traders.	112	92	20

NUMBER OF BOYS REFUSED LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

Age in Years	Total Number	Route Service	Other Newsboys
Total number	22	4	18
8 years	1	1	..
9 years	3	3	..
10 years	4	..	4
11 years	14	..	14

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' VIOLATIONS
IN BALTIMORE IN 1929

Source of report	Number
Total number	2,495*
By Inspectors	2,434
By Police Department.	39
By School Attendance Department.	17
Through other sources.	5

*2,486 boys, 9 girls.

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY
LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1929†

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified
Total number	1,693*
Serving papers without badge.....	59
Selling magazines without badge.....	42
Selling papers without badge.....	1,397
Distributing circulars without badge.....	26
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	149
Selling papers without badge and during pro- hibited hours	13
Selling candy and other articles without badge	2
Selling papers during prohibited hours.....	1
Selling with route service badge.....	1
Selling papers and magazines without badge..	1
Having unlicensed boy sell.....	1
Distributing circulars from truck.....	1

†In addition letters were written to 8 firms.

*1,689 boys, 4 girls.

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES TO SELL, SUMMONED
TO BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1929

Nature of Violation	Number
Total number.	168
Selling during school hours.....	13
Selling during prohibited hours.....	37
Lending badge to other boy.....	5
Selling with route service badge.....	16
Disorderly conduct.	4
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	40
Having unlicensed boys sell or serve.....	48
Helping on huckster wagon.....	1
Having sister sell.....	3
Working without employment certificate....	1

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO BALTI-
MORE OFFICE IN 1929

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	541	536	5
Serving papers	21	19	2
Selling papers	409	407	2
Selling papers during school hours....	1	1	..
Selling papers during prohibited hours.	40	40	..
Serving magazine	4	4	..
Selling magazines	7	6	1
Distributing circulars	31	31	..
Selling candy and other articles.....	23	23	..
Distributing papers from truck.....	2	2	..
Helping on huckster wagon.....	3	3	..

NUMBER OF BOYS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT IN BALTI-
MORE CITY IN 1929

Disposition of Cases	Number of Boys
Total number	93
Dismissed with warning.....	44
Paroled to Jewish Children's Society.....	1
On probation	18
Sent to Maryland Home for Colored Boys...	2
Fined \$2.45	2
On informal probation.....	7
Fined \$1.45	14
Ordered to return to North Carolina at once.	1
Paroled to Big Brother League.....	1
Postponed until September.....	1
Could not locate.....	1
Cases held over for investigation.....	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET-TRADERS' BADGES REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929

Nature of Violations	Total Number	Length of time revoked				
		5 days	10 days	30 days	3 months	6 months
Total number	101	39	48	7	4	3
Lending badge to other boy.....	5	1	2	2	..	..
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	17	14	3	..	..	..
Selling during school hours.....	11	3	5	3	..	..
Selling during prohibited hours.....	26	5	17	..	2	2
Selling with route service badge.....	10	5	1	1	2	1
Disorderly conduct	4	..	4	..	..	..
Having others sell or serve.....	25	11	13	1	..	..
Having sister sell.....	3	..	3	..	..	..

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' LICENSES
REVOKED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1929,
DIVIDED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION.*

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Length of Time Revoked		
		5 days	10 days	3 months
Total number.	15	2	12	1
Lending badge to unlicensed boy.	1	..	..	1
Giving papers to unlicensed boy.	2	..	2	..
Selling after hours.	10	..	10	..
Selling with route badge.	2	2	..	..

*12 in Hagerstown, 3 in Cumberland.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED AND REFUSED IN MARYLAND IN 1929

Licenses Issued and Refused	Total Number of Cases	Baltimore	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number of cases	2,867	2,543	160	164
Licenses issued . . .	2,832	2,521	152	159
Licenses refused ..	35	22	8	5

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED BOYS SUMMONED TO OFFICES IN
CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1929, DIVIDED AC-
CORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number	20	16	4
Selling papers	18	15	3
Bootblacks.	2	1	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1929,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND
COLOR OF BOY

Kind of License	Total Number	Number of licenses issued to white boys		Number of licenses issued to colored boys	
		Cumber- land	Hagers- town	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	311	152	157	..	2
Route servers	50	27	22	..	1
Oval newsboys ...	261	125	135	..	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' LICENSES
ISSUED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1929,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE

Kind of License	Total Number	First		Renewed	
		Cumber- land	Hagers- town	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	311	76	79	76	80
Route servers....	50	24	18	3	5
Oval newsboys ...	261	52	61	73	75

NUMBER OF FIRST LICENSES ISSUED TO NEWSBOYS AND
STREET TRADERS IN MARYLAND IN 1929, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE

Birthplace	Total Number	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,527	1,372	76	79
Baltimore.	1,010	1,010	..	..
Maryland, outside Baltimore...	272	154	57	61
United States, outside Maryland	235	198	19	18
Foreign country	10	10	..	..

NUMBER OF FIRST LICENSES ISSUED TO NEWSBOYS AND
STREET TRADERS IN MARYLAND IN 1929, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO EVIDENCE OF AGE

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,527	1,372	76	79
Baltimore birth record.....	797	797	..	..
Maryland birth record.....	220	125	50	45
Other state birth record.....	58	54	1	3
Foreign birth record.....	5	4	1	..
Religious certificate	276	262	8	6
Other document	77	70	6	1
Affidavit and physical exami- nation.....	91	57	10	24
Physical examination	3	3	..	..

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES TO SELL SUMMONED
TO OFFICES IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN
1929, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number	37	19	18
Selling with route badge.....	16	14	2
Not wearing badge in plain view.	6	..	6
Using another boy's badge.....	1	1	..
Giving papers to unlicensed boys	4	4	..
Selling after hours.....	10	..	10

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS IN CUM-
BERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1929, DIVIDED ACCORD-
ING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total number	130	72	58
Failure to have badge renewed..	118	62	56
Selling papers, under age.....	12	10	2

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN
THEATERS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, DIVIDED AC-
CORDING TO AGE, COLOR AND SEX*

Age in Years	Total Number of Children	White			Colored		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number...	39	27	5	22	12	11	1
6.....	3	2	1	1	1	..	1
7.....	4	3	..	3	1	1	..
8.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
9.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
10.....	9	6	1	5	3	3	..
11.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	..
12.....	5	5	2	3	..	..	..
13.....	6	4	..	4	2	2	..
14.....	4	1	..	1	3	3	..
15.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..

*Two permits of this kind were refused because the applicants could not furnish the required certificates.

One permit was refused for a midnight performance.

One permit was revoked because the act for which it was issued was taken off.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

In Baltimore City, in 1929, the industrial inspectors found employed in 8,328 establishments 61,697 women, including both those who come under the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labor for women and those who do not. In the manufacturing industries 51.6 per cent. of the total number of women were found employed; 8.9 per cent. were working in the mechanical industries; 30.7 per cent. had obtained employment in the mercantile trades; and 8.8 per cent. were engaged in offices. Again it was found that the largest single group of women worked exactly eight hours a day:

Number of Hours Worked Per Day	Per Cent. of Women
Less than eight hours.....	15.4
Eight hours	34.2
Eight—less than nine.....	19.5
Nine—less than ten.....	18.9
Ten hours	2.8
More than ten hours.....	1.4
Hours not reported.....	7.8

Reports of 37 violations in Baltimore of the laws governing the working hours of women were made by the industrial inspectors during 1929. Seven of these cases were taken to court, and were dismissed.

In addition to the two court cases included in the report for 1928, however, a third case of this type of violation of the law was taken into court during that year, and a conviction secured. In this case, involving the employment of two women during hours which exceeded ten in one day and sixty in one week, the employer was fined \$5.00 and costs in each case, a total of \$12.90.

During 1929, 12 violations in the counties were reported.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,328 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, DIVIDED
ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED PER DAY

Number of Hours Worked Per Day	Total Number of Women	All Manu- facturing Industries	All Mechanical Industries	All Mercantile Industries	Offices	Other Industries
Total number	61,697	31,815	5,503	18,919	5,457	3
Less than 8 hours.....	9,501	1,282	2,094	2,170	3,953	2
Eight hours	21,070	9,097	1,279	9,319	1,374	1
Eight—less than nine..	12,070	8,791	313	2,891	75	..
Nine—less than ten....	11,680	9,008	1,234	1,444	4	..
Ten hours.	1,710	926	458	326	..	..
* More than ten hours...	841	29	10	802	..	..
* Hours not reported....	4,815	2,682	115	1,967	51	..

* Including home-workers, workers in canneries, women proprietors and other women workers not covered by the ten-hour law.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,328 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All industries	8,328	61,697
All manufacturing industries.....	1,953	31,815
Brass, bronze and copper.....	11	58
Chemicals.....	59	828
Food products	315	5,569
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.....	31	2,025
Other food products.....	284	3,544
Iron and steel.....	60	1,619
Leather.....	37	662
Boots and shoes.....	14	488
Shoe repairs	19	147
Other leather products.....	4	27
Lumber and its products.....	105	358
Machinery.....	46	308
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	33	781
Paper and printing.....	178	2,161
Printing and publishing.....	148	1,651
Other paper	30	510
Rubber.....	7	81
Stone, clay and glass.....	24	379
Textiles.....	947	16,216
Men's clothing	533	6,802
Women's clothing.....	137	2,569
Men's and women's clothing.....	2	5
Cleaning and pressing.....	93	269
Buttonholes.....	33	52
Caps.....	24	213
Coat pads.....	5	220
Cotton goods.....	32	1,147
Cutting.....	6	30
Neckwear.....	14	224
Shirts.....	30	1,669
Underwear.....	15	2,697
Other textiles.....	23	319
Tobacco products	20	808
Transportation equipment	14	42
Other manufacturing industries.....	97	1,945
All mechanical industries.....	617	5,503
Amusements.....	6	13
Automobile repairs	43	121
Barbers'.....	1	13
Beauty parlors	153	501

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,328 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1929, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—
Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All mechanical industries—		
Builders'	17	29
Electrical contractors'	29	60
Laundries.	139	1,862
Painters'	10	36
Paperhangers'	4	19
Photographers'	21	43
Plumbers'	50	63
Public utilities.	50	2,467
Storage and hauling.....	13	40
Undertakers'	1	1
Other mechanical industries.....	80	235
All mercantile industries.....	5,022	18,919
Small retail stores.....	4,296	10,195
Retail department stores.....	58	5,947
Wholesale stores	618	2,314
Wholesale and retail stores.....	50	463
Offices.	733	5,457
Other industries	3	3

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN HOME-WORKERS FOUND EMPLOYED IN 1929, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY

Industry	Total Number of Persons	Number of Men	Number of Women
All industries	237	45	192
Textiles.	235	45	190
Men's clothing	181	36	145
Women's clothing	28	1	27
Cleaning and pressing.....	12	7	5
Buttonholes.	12	..	12
Caps.	1	1	..
Shirts.	1	..	1
Tobacco products	2	..	2

THE TREND OF EMPLOYMENT IN MARYLAND IN 1929

Since 1923, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has secured from selected manufacturing industries throughout the State written monthly statements giving in each case the number of employees, the amount of payroll, and the operating time during the period covered by the report. From these figures, regular monthly reports have been compiled indicating the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in Maryland and the changes in the amount of payroll.

During the past two years, rapid strides have been made in the expansion of the scope of the report—not only has the number of manufacturing industries contributing to the information been materially increased, but in addition other fields of employment have been added: retail department stores, wholesale establishments, public utilities, coal mines, hotels, and quarries. As a result, the report compiled for December, 1929, was based on written statements made by 453 Maryland establishments, in which there were employed in December, 1929, 76,170 persons, whose combined weekly earnings were \$1,734,971.61.

Following the procedure established during the summer of 1928, this office has continued throughout the year 1929 to publish not only the tabular reports each month, but in addition textual releases presenting the situation in more detail.

From information contained in these statements, the following results indicate the per cent. of change in employment in manufacturing industries in each month of 1929, as compared with the identical month of 1928:

Month	Per Cent. of Change
January.	+ 1.7
February.	+ 2.7
March.	+ 3.0
April.	+ 6.0
May.	+ 5.0
June.	+ 7.0
July.	+ 6.5
August.	+ 3.5
September.	+ 4.8
October.	— 0.26
November.	+ 2.1
December.	+ 0.4

In computing the average per cent. of normal full time worked by the combined number of employees in the manufacturing industries contributing to the report, the following results were obtained:

Month	Average Per Cent. of Normal Full Time
January.	98.9
February.	100.5
March.	100.4
April.	100.1
May.	100.4
June.	100.2
July.	97.0
August.	98.8
September.	99.8
October.	98.4
November.	98.5
December.	97.3

TABLE 1. PER CENT. OF CHANGE, MONTHLY, DURING 1929, IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL FOR ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Months Compared	Number of Establish- ments	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll
January, 1929, with Dec., 1928	336	—2.3	—7.6
February with January.	333	+3.7	+12.1
March with February.	330	+2.3	+ 1.0
April with March.	328	+1.0	+ 1.0
May with April.	327	— .21	— 1.33
June with May.	323	+ .25	*
July with June.	317	—1.0	— 4.3
August with July.	334	+ .04	+ 2.5
September with August.	320	+1.3	+ 1.2
October with September.	327	—1.2	— .17
November with October.	330	—2.2	— 3.7
December with November.	321	—1.8	— 1.5

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent. decrease.

TABLE 2. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1928, AND JANUARY, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Jan., 1929, as Compared with Dec., 1928	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Jan., 1929, as Compared with Dec., 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.	336	— 2.3	— 7.6
Food Products	39	— 9.0	— 6.3
Bakeries.	3	— .4	— 3.3
Beverages.	5	— 7.0	— 7.3
Confectionery.	8	— 25.5	— 25.3
Grain and Mill Products..	5	+ 5.2	— 5.8
Ice cream	4	— 1.2	— 1.5
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.	7	— 2.3	— 1.1
Other Food Products....	7	— 8.5	— 5.1
Textiles.	79	— 1.7	— 4.0
Clothing, men's and boys'.	41	— 1.7	— 2.8
Clothing, women's and children's.	16	— 2.6	— 6.9
Cotton goods	8	— 3.0	— 9.7
Silk goods	7	— 2.3	— 4.2
Other textiles	7	+ 2.3	+ 3.0
Iron and steel and their products.	12	+ .7	— 5.3
Plumbers' supplies	6	+ 3.4	— 6.0
Tinware.	6	— 1.2	— 4.6
Lumber and its products...	41	— 3.9	— 15.9
Boxes, wooden	8	+ 7.4	— 1.2
Furniture.	16	— 6.3	— 23.3
Lumber and millwork....	17	— 4.8	— 8.2
Leather and its products...	15	— .5	+ 4.1
Boots and shoes.....	9	— 1.5	+ 6.9
Other leather products...	6	+ 1.4	— .8
Rubber tires	1	+ .8	— 29.4
Paper and printing.....	43	— 2.8	— 5.1
Boxes, paper	14	— 15.0	— 18.3
Printing and lithographing	21	+ .4	+ .8
Printing and publishing (newspapers).	3	— 2.2	— 6.1
Other paper products....	5	— .6	— 9.4
Chemicals and allied products	20	+ .5	+ 1.2
Fertilizers.	10	+ 6.9	+ 8.2
Other chemicals	10	— 1.0	— .3
Stone, clay and glass products.	15	— 12.3	— 20.4
Clay products	10	— 14.8	— 27.1
Glass products	5	— 10.2	— 14.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	10	— 4.1	— 17.2

TABLE 2. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1928, AND JANUARY, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab-lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Jan., 1929, as Compared with Dec., 1928	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Jan., 1929, as Compared with Dec., 1928
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	5	— 4.0	— 17.6
Tobacco products	5	— 4.4	— 15.6
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	5	— 15.9	— 24.3
Electrical machinery	28	+ .6	— .6
Foundries.	7	+ .8	+ 1.0
Musical instruments	21	+ .6	— 1.7
Transportation equipment . .	3	.....	— 9.3
Car building and repairing.	12	+ 12.0	+ 8.8
Miscellaneous.	5	— 1.0	— 7.2
Brushes.	10	— 5.5	— 11.7
Mattresses and bed springs	4	— 3.3	— 5.7
Others.	3	— 13.0	— 7.8
Retail Department Stores. . .	3	— 7.8	— 20.9
Wholesale Establishments . .	7	— 20.3	— 20.5
Public utilities	6	.....	— 1.6
Coal Mines	13	+ .6	+ 1.9
	6	— 1.2	— 10.2

TABLE 3. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY, 1929, AND FEBRUARY, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Feb., 1929, as Compared with Jan., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Feb., 1929, as Compared with Jan., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	333	+ 3.7	+ 12.1
Food products	38	+ 5.3	+ 3.1
Bakeries.	4	+ 2.4	+ 1.9
Beverages.	5	+ 7.6	+ 4.6
Confectionery ..	8	+ 10.3	+ 4.0
Grain and mill products..	5	- 3.0	+ .3
Ice cream.	4	+ .4	+ .2
Slaughtering and meat packing.	7	+ 1.2	- .8
Other food products.....	5	+ 11.4	+ 11.7
Textiles.	76	+ 4.0	+ 10.9
Clothing, men's and boys'.	41	+ 4.8	+ 9.1
Clothing, women's and children's.	15	+ 2.0	+ 14.0
Cotton goods.....	8	+ .6	+ 11.7
Silk goods	6	+ 5.5	+ 12.3
Other textiles	6	+ 6.9	+ 16.4
Iron and steel and their products.	13	+ 1.2	+ 4.1
Plumbers' supplies	7	+ 2.4	+ 7.4
Tinware.	6	+ .4	+ 1.0
Lumber and its products....	41	+ 3.3	+ 10.9
Boxes, wooden	8	+ 2.5	+ 1.9
Furniture.	16	+ 4.2	+ 18.5
Lumber and millwork....	17	+ 2.7	+ 3.9
Leather and its products....	15	+ 3.2	+ 2.6
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 2.8	+ 7.6
Other leather products....	6	+ 4.2	- 7.7
Rubber tires	1	+ 3.7	+ 86.4
Paper and printing.....	43	- .4	+ 5.2
Boxes, paper	14	+ 1.6	+ 8.2
Printing and lithographing	21	- .8	+ .1
Printing and publishing (newspapers).	3	+ 1.2	+ 2.7
Other paper products.....	5	- 2.1	+ 16.9
Chemicals and allied products	20	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Fertilizers.	10	+ 5.9	- .2
Other chemicals	10	+ 2.2	+ 2.7
Stone, clay and glass products.	15	+ 16.9	+ 29.7
Clay products	10	+ 18.1	+ 38.8
Glass products	5	+ 15.9	+ 23.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	11	+ 4.0	+ 28.9

TABLE 3. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY, 1929, AND FEBRUARY, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Feb., 1929, as Compared with Jan., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Feb., 1929, as Compared with Jan., 1929
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	6 5	+ 5.3 — .1	+ 33.9 + 8.5
Tobacco products	4	+ 10.1	+ 11.3
Machinery, not including transportation equip. . . .	28	+ 6.5	+ 9.0
Electrical machinery	7	+ 5.0	+ 6.6
Foundries.	21	+ 7.5	+ 10.8
Musical Instruments	3	— 1.1	— 4.2
Transportation equipment ..	6	+ 7.6	+ 3.0
Car building and repairing..	11	— .1	+ 6.2
Miscellaneous.	8	— .8	+ 4.3
Mattresses and bed springs	3	+ 5.0	— 2.9
Others.	5	— 1.3	+ 5.1
Retail Department Stores. . . .	7	— 4.1	+ .1
Wholesale Establishments	7	— 1.6	— .2
Public utilities	74	— .8	+ 1.8
Coal Mines	6	— 2.3	+ 20.7
Hotels.	8	+ .8	— .1

TABLE 4. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1929, AND MARCH, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Mar., 1929, as Compared with Feb., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Mar., 1929, as Compared with Feb., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries.	330	+ 2.3	+ 1.0
Food products	38	— 1.4	— .4
Bakeries.	4	— 5.6	— 5.0
Beverages.	5	— 4.0	+ 2.6
Confectionery.	8	— 7.1	— 5.6
Grain and mill products..	6	— 4.8	— 4.0
Ice cream	4	— 2.5	— 1.5
Slaughter and meat packing.	6	— 2.8	— 2.0
Other food products.....	5	+ 10.1	+ 7.7
Textiles.	75	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
Clothing, men's and boys'.	40	+ 3.7	+ 6.2
Clothing, women's and children's.	15	+ 7.2	— .1
Cotton goods	8	+ 1.9	— 2.6
Silk goods	6	— 5.6	— 1.2
Other textiles	6	+ 5.3	+ 2.9
Iron and steel and their products.	13	+ 1.8	+ 4.7
Plumbers' supplies	7	— .8	+ .1
Tinware.	6	+ 3.7	+ 9.3
Lumber and its products...	41	+ 2.2	+ 3.4
Boxes, wooden	7	— 1.4	+ 4.7
Furniture.	16	+ 4.8	+ 2.5
Lumber and millwork....	18	+ .9	+ 4.1
Leather and its products...	15	+ 2.0	+ 5.4
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 4.9	+ 7.0
Other leather products...	6	— 4.2	+ 1.8
Rubber tires	1	+ 1.0	— 16.3
Paper and printing.....	40	+ .9	+ .2
Boxes, paper	13	+ 6.8	+ 4.9
Printing and lithographing.	20	— .3	+ .6
Printing and publishing (newspapers).	3	+ 1.5	+ 1.4
Other paper products...	4	— .9	— 3.6
Chemicals and allied products	19	+ 8.4	+ 6.5
Fertilizers.	5	+ 25.9	+ 23.6
Other chemicals	14	+ 4.7	+ 3.1
Stone, clay and glass products.	15	+ 6.3	+ 5.8
Clay products	10	+ 2.7	+ 5.3
Glass products	5	+ 9.3	+ 6.2

TABLE 4. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1929, AND MARCH, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Mar., 1929, as Compared with Feb., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Mar., 1929, as Compared with Feb., 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	11	— 1.5	— 3.6
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	6	— 2.4	— 5.2
Tobacco product	5	+ 1.6	+ 4.4
Machinery, not including transportation equip....	4	+ 5.7	+ 4.5
Electrical machinery	28	+ 3.1	+ 2.3
Foundries.	7	+ 3.5	+ 2.9
Musical instruments	21	+ 2.8	+ 1.9
Transportation equipment ..	3	— 3.0	— 2.0
Car building and repairing..	6	+ 10.0	+ 24.4
Miscellaneous.	11	+ .6	+ 6.0
Brushes.	10	+ 2.2	+ 5.7
Mattresses and bed springs	4	+ 3.7	+ 6.0
Others.	3	.....	+ 2.3
Retail Department Stores....	3	.....	+ 5.7
Wholesale Establishments ...	8	— 2.3	— .3
Public Utilities.	7	.....	— .7
Coal Mines	75	+ 1.7	— 4.6
Hotels.	7	+ 1.6	+ .4
	7	+ .7	— 19.9

TABLE 5. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH, 1929, AND APRIL, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in April, 1929, as Compared with Mar., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in April, 1929, as Compared with Mar., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries.	328	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Food products	37	— .5	— 1.1
Bakeries.	3	— 1.8	— 8.5
Beverages.	4	+ 20.0	+ 23.0
Confectionery.	8	— 5.7	— 6.6
Grain and mill products..	6	+ 1.3	+ 7.1
Ice cream	3	+ 23.5	+ 16.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.	7	+ 2.9	— 1.1
Other food products.....	5	— 9.5	— 7.6
Textiles.	76	— 1.3	— 3.4
Clothing, men's and boys'	42	— 2.2	— 7.5
Clothing, women's and children's.	16	— 1.5	— .5
Cotton goods	7	+ .4	+ 3.8
Silk goods	5	— 3.9	— 3.3
Other textiles	6	+ 4.2	+ 9.1
Iron and steel and their products.	13	+ 4.5	+ 5.0
Plumbers' supplies	7	+ 7.2	+ 11.4
Tinware.	6	+ 2.5	— .7
Lumber and its products...	41	— 2.0	— 2.2
Boxes, wooden	8	— 1.7	— 3.2
Furniture.	16	— 4.2	— 8.1
Lumber and millwork....	17	+ .6	+ 7.0
Leather and its products...	14	+ .05	+ 4.7
Boots and shoes.....	8	— .3	+ 4.2
Other leather products...	6	+ .8	+ 6.0
Rubber tires	1	+ 2.3	+ 14.5
Paper and printing	41	+ .9	+ .6
Boxes, paper	14	+ 2.0	— 4.1
Printing and lithographing	20	+ .7	+ 2.1
Printing and publishing (newspapers).	3	+ .5	+ 1.2
Other paper products.....	4	+ .8	— 1.0
Chemicals and allied products	19	+ 12.2	+ 12.0
Fertilizers.	9	+ 54.7	+ 48.8
Other chemicals	10	— .6	+ 1.9
Stone, clay and glass products.	15	+ 2.0	+ 1.7
Clay products.	10	+ .8	— 2.6
Glass products	5	+ 2.9	+ 5.3

TABLE 5. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH, 1929, AND APRIL, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in April, 1929, as Compared with Mar., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in April, 1929, as Compared with Mar., 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	11	— 1.2	— .1
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	6	— 2.6	+ .8
Tobacco products	5	+ 3.5	— 4.0
Machinery, not including transportation equip. ..	4	— 9.5	— 15.8
Electrical machinery	28	— 1.5	— 2.3
Foundries.	7	+ .6	— .5
Musical instruments	21	— 2.8	— 3.6
Transportation equipment ..	3	— 1.0	— 11.6
Car building and repairing..	6	+ 10.8	+ 2.3
Miscellaneous.	10	— .1	+ .3
Brushes.	9	+ 1.3	— 1.1
Mattresses and bed springs	3	+ 5.1	+ 2.1
Others.	3	— 7.1	+ 4.7
Retail Department Stores.....	3	— 3.0	— 8.1
Wholesale Establishments ...	9	— 2.6	— 3.2
Public Utilities.	7	+ .2	— .3
Coal Mines	74	+ 1.8	+ 6.2
Hotels.	9	— 9.6	— 28.4
		— 2.9	+ 4.0

TABLE 6. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1929, AND MAY, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in May, 1929, as Compared with April, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in May, 1929, as Compared with April, 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	327	— .21	— 1.33
Food products	40	— 2.7	— 3.3
Bakeries.	4	+ 5.6	+ 16.0
Beverages.	5	— 4.4	— 3.2
Confectionery.	8	+ 7.4	+ 7.1
Grain and mill products...	5	....	— 3.1
Ice cream	4	— 2.1	— 2.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	9	— 5.7	— 7.5
Other food products.....	5	— 10.7	— 9.8
Textiles.	72	+ 2.2	— 2.8
Clothing, men's and boys'.	41	+ 3.3	— 3.6
Clothing, women's and children's.	14	+ 5.5	+ 5.1
Cotton goods	7	— .5	— 4.9
Silk goods	5	+ 2.1	+ .4
Other textiles	5	— 4.9	— 3.1
Iron and steel and their products.	12	+ 1.2	+ .4
Plumbers' supplies	7	+ 4.9	+ 4.6
Tinware.	5	— 1.8	— 4.9
Lumber and its products....	41	....	— 1.4
Boxes, wooden	8	— 1.0	+ .6
Furniture.	16	— 4.0	— 6.1
Lumber and millwork....	17	+ 5.3	+ 4.3
Leather and its products....	15	+ 5.3	— 5.9
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 4.4	— 13.1
Other leather products....	6	+ 7.2	+ 10.4
Rubber tires	1	+ 12.7	+ 17.6
Paper and printing.....	42	— .1	— .2
Boxes, paper	14	+ 2.4	+ 4.7
Printing and lithographing	21	— .1	— 1.9
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	— .1	+ 1.3
Other paper products.....	4	— 1.3	— .9
Chemicals and allied products	19	— 11.1	— 11.5
Fertilizers.	9	— 30.4	— 29.8
Other chemicals	10	— 2.0	— 4.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	15	— 15.9	— 18.4
Clay products	10	+ 5.7	+ 3.8
Glass products	5	— 32.6	— 35.4

TABLE 6. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1929, AND MAY, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in May, 1929, as Compared with April, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in May, 1929, as Compared with April, 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	11	— 1.5	— 2.2
Brass, bronze, and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.....	6	— .5	— 2.6
Tobacco products	5	— 4.7	— 1.3
Machinery, not including transportation equip. ...	4	— 6.6	— 7.2
Electrical machinery	26	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
Foundries	7	+ 4.6	+ 5.0
Musical instruments	19	— 1.2	+ .8
Transportation equipment ..	3	— 7.8	— 4.1
Car building and repairing..	6	— .2	+ 5.0
Miscellaneous.	11	+ 2.7	+ .6
Brushes.....	9	— 4.2	— 10.4
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 2.8	— 8.1
Others.....	3	+ 6.4	+ 3.2
Retail department stores.....	3	— 7.5	— 16.8
Wholesale establishments	10	— 7.5	— 9.8
Public utilities	7	.....	— .1
Coal mines	74	+ 3.6	+ 4.4
Hotels.	9	— 8.2	— 8.1
Quarries.	9	+ 3.0	+ 1.1
	6	+ 13.7	+ 25.0

TABLE 7. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 1929, AND JUNE, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in June, 1929, as Compared with May, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in June, 1929, as Compared with May, 1929
All Manufacturing Industries.	323	+ .25	**
Food products	39	— .3	+ 2.0
Bakeries.	4	— .8	— .7
Beverages.	4	+ 19.7	+ 4.1
Confectionery.	8	— 4.5	— 5.5
Grain and mill products..	6	.....	+ 4.1
Ice cream	4	— 2.1	+ 2.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.	8	— 4.7	+ .3
Other food products.....	5	+ 8.8	+ 6.0
Textiles.	70	+ 1.1	+ 2.7
Clothing, men's and boys'.	38	+ 1.8	+ 6.6
Clothing, women's and children's.	15	— 1.9	— 5.2
Cotton goods	7	— .7	+ 1.1
Silk goods	5	+ 4.0	— 3.6
Other textiles	5	+ 1.0	— 5.3
Iron and steel and their products.	11	— 1.9	— 1.5
Plumbers' supplies	6	— .9	— .3
Tinware.	5	— 2.8	— 3.0
Lumber and its products...	42	— 1.0	— .3
Boxes, wooden	8	+ 1.8	+ .1
Furniture.	16	— 2.1	— .5
Lumber and millwork....	18	— 1.1	— .2
Leather and its products...	15	+ 1.0	+ 15.3
Boots and shoes	9	— .9	+ 19.2
Other leather products...	6	+ 5.0	+ 8.5
Rubber tires	1	— 6.7	— 8.0
Paper and printing.....	40	+ .3	— .5
Boxes, paper	13	+ .1	— 3.0
Printing and lithographing	20	— .1	— .5
Printing and publishing (newspapers).	3	— .7	— .7
Other paper products.....	4	+ 1.6	+ .9
Chemicals and allied products	20	— 3.6	+ .7
Fertilizers.	10	— 13.8	— 8.2
Other chemicals	10	.....	+ 3.4
Stone, clay and glass products	13	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Clay products	10	— 3.7	— .1
Glass products	3	+ 8.7	+ 7.4

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent. decrease.

TABLE 7. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 1929, AND JUNE, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in June, 1929, as Compared with May, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in June, 1929, as Compared with May, 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	11	+ .9	— 2.2
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	6	+ 1.5	— 2.8
Tobacco products	5	— 1.1	+ .4
Machinery, not including transportation equip. ..	4	+ 14.1	+ 31.1
Electrical machinery	27	+ 4.4	+ 2.8
Foundries.	7	+ 3.9	+ .7
Musical instruments	20	+ 4.8	+ 4.3
Transportation equipment ..	3	— .7	— 3.6
Car building and repairing.	6	+ 9.2	— 12.4
Miscellaneous.	12	— 1.8	— .4
Brushes.	9	+ 2.9	+ .2
Mattresses and bed springs	3	+ 1.6	— 6.6
Others.	3	— 4.8	+ 2.2
Retail department stores....	3	+ 5.8	+ 10.3
Wholesale establishments	10	— 5.6	+ 2.4
Public utilities	7	— .9	+ .3
Coal mines	76	+ 2.3	+ 5.4
Hotels.	9	+ 14.9	+ 12.0
Quarries.	8	— 1.3	— 5.6
	5	— 9.4	— 6.5

TABLE 8. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1929, AND JULY, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in July, 1929, as Compared with June, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in July, 1929, as Compared with June, 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	317	— 1.0	— 4.3
Food products	36	— 1.9	— 3.8
Bakeries.	4	+ 10.1	— 2.2
Beverages.	4	— 6.7	— .7
Confectionery.	8	— 23.1	— 21.2
Grain and mill products..	5	— 1.3	+ 2.0
Ice cream	4	+ 7.9	+ 2.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.	6	+ .6	— 1.7
Other food products.....	5	+ 2.8	— 2.6
Textiles.	69	— .7	— 2.6
Clothing, men's and boys'.	38	+ 1.2	+ .1
Clothing, women's and children's.....	16	— 1.6	— 2.6
Cotton goods	7	+ .2	— 4.0
Silk goods	3	— 8.2	— 8.5
Other textiles	5	— 11.7	— 14.3
Iron and steel and their products.	11	+ .7	+ 1.8
Plumbers' supplies	6	— .7	— 3.1
Tinware.	5	+ 2.0	+ 7.5
Lumber and its products....	40	— .4	— 3.3
Boxes, wooden	7	+ 3.3	— .8
Furniture.	16	— .5	— 4.5
Lumber and millwork....	17	— 1.6	— 2.5
Leather and its products....	15	+ .9	— 8.2
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 1.8	— 5.5
Other leather products...	6	— 1.0	— 13.1
Rubber tires	1	+ .4	— 27.2
Paper and printing.....	42	— .6	— 4.1
Boxes, paper	14	— 1.7	— 5.7
Printing and lithographing	21	+ .5	— 1.8
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	— 1.7	— 4.6
Other paper products.....	4	— .5	— 12.7

TABLE 8. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1929, AND JULY, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in July, 1929, as Compared with June, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in July, 1929, as Compared with June, 1929
Chemicals and allied products	19	— 1.4	— 1.0
Fertilizers.	9	— 5.6	— 5.5
Other chemicals	10	— .2	+ .2
Stone, clay, and glass products.	13	— 4.4	— 5.2
Clay products	10	+ 1.4	— 1.2
Glass products	3	— 12.0	— 10.8
Metal products, other than iron and steel	11	+ 1.1	— .4
Brass, bronze and copper.	6	— .1	— .9
Stamped and enameled ware.	5	+ 4.8	+ 1.8
Tobacco products	4	— 2.2	— 4.3
Machinery, not including transportation equip.	27	— 1.1	— 2.7
Electrical machinery	6	+ .4	— 3.4
Foundries.	21	— 1.9	— 2.4
Musical instruments	3	— 10.2	— 5.1
Transportation equipment	6	— 4.0	+ 5.2
Car building and repairing.	12	— .2	— 7.4
Miscellaneous.	8	— 14.0	— 20.1
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 1.3	+ .7
Others.	5	— 15.1	— 22.9
Retail department stores.	11	— 6.2	— 2.4
Wholesale establishments	7	— 7.5	— 5.4
Public utilities	77	+ 2.4	— 1.7
Coal mines	7	— 8.3	— 10.0
Hotels.	7	— 6.9	— .7
Quarries.	5	— 5.4	— 14.7

TABLE 9. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1929, AND AUGUST, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Aug., 1929, as Compared with July, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Aug., 1929, as Compared with July, 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	334	+ .04	+ 2.5
Food products	42	+ 3.0	+ 5.5
Bakeries.	7	— 7.9	+ .2
Beverages.	5	— 2.9	+ 2.3
Confectionery.	7	+ 38.3	+ 26.5
Grain and mill products...	7	+ 5.0	— .3
Ice cream	3	— 6.9	— 4.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	8	— 5.6	— 1.7
Other food products.....	5	+ 6.9	+ 19.1
Textiles.	79	— .9	+ 3.8
Clothing, men's and boys'.	47	— 1.6	+ 3.7
Clothing, women's and children's.....	17	— 1.0	+ 4.3
Cotton goods	7	— 2.6	+ 6.4
Silk goods	3	+ 21.1	+ 16.1
Other textiles	5	— 2.5	+ .2
Iron and steel and their products.	12	+ 3.7	+ 2.4
Plumbers' supplies	7	— 2.6	— 2.3
Tinware.	5	+ 8.9	+ 7.9
Lumber and its products....	40	+ 2.2	+ 8.1
Boxes, wooden	1	— 3.4	+ 2.0
Furniture.	16	+ 6.4	+ 15.6
Lumber and millwork....	17	— .7	+ 1.1
Leather and its products..	15	+ 3.4	+ 11.6
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 6.5	+ 14.7
Other leather products....	6	— 3.2	+ 5.1
Rubber tires	1	— 13.3	+ 4.1
Paper and printing.....	38	+ .5	+ 1.3
Boxes, paper	12	+ 3.5	+ 8.6
Printing and lithographing	20	+ .8	+ 2.4
Other paper products.....	6	— .7	— .7
Chemicals and allied products	20	— 1.5	— 3.9
Fertilizers.	10	— 5.3	— 7.3
Other chemicals	10	— .4	— 3.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.	15	+ 8.6	+ 3.8
Clay products	11	+ 1.9	+ 5.5
Glass products	4	+ 12.1	+ 14.9

TABLE 9. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1929, AND AUGUST, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Aug., 1929, as Compared with July, 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Aug., 1929, as Compared with July, 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	12	— .4	— 4.1
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	7	— 1.0	— 5.2
Tobacco products	5	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
Machinery, not including transportation equip. ...	4	+ 19.8	+ 19.6
Electrical machinery	26	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Foundries.....	6	+ 1.3	+ 5.7
Musical instruments	20	+ 2.5	— .7
Transportation equipment ..	3	+ 6.3	+ 19.3
Car building and repairing..	6	— 6.5	— 8.9
Miscellaneous.	12	+ .5	+ 5.0
Brushes.	9	— 5.9	— .1
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 3.3	+ .3
Others.	3	+ 24.4	+ 10.9
Retail department stores....	3	— 17.2	— 8.1
Wholesale establishments	11	+ 1.8	+ 1.2
Public utilities	8	— 1.2	— .4
Coal mines	77	+ 2.6	+ 7.0
Hotels.	8	— 1.7	— 5.2
Quarries.	7	+ 3.7	— .03
	6	— 2.4	+ 7.9

TABLE 10. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST, 1929, AND SEPTEMBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Sept., 1929, as Compared with Aug., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Sept., 1929, as Compared with Aug., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries.	320	+ 1.3	— 1.2
Food products.	40	+ 3.5	— .1
Bakeries.	6	+ 12.8	+ 1.9
Beverages.	5	— 5.3	— 4.6
Confectionery.	8	+ 9.4	+ 10.1
Grain and mill products..	6	— 6.6	— .7
Ice cream	4	— 1.4	— 1.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.	6	+ 11.7	+ 17.7
Other food products.....	5	— 15.1	— 28.4
Textiles.	77	— 1.9	— 6.7
Clothing, men's and boys'	44	— 1.0	— 5.7
Clothing, women's and children's.	16	— .1	— 1.2
Cotton goods	7	— 1.2	— 10.3
Silk goods	5	— 10.5	— 10.3
Other textiles	5	— 7.9	— 12.0
Iron and steel and their products.	11	+ 4.3	+ 4.3
Plumbers' supplies	6	— 3.2	— 14.8
Tinware.	5	+ 9.8	+ 22.3
Lumber and its products....	39	+ 5.6	+ 7.1
Boxes, wooden	6	+ 5.7	— .9
Furniture.	16	+ 10.2	+ 16.2
Lumber and millwork....	17	— .2	— 2.8
Leather and its products...	15	+ 2.2	+ 5.2
Boots and shoes.....	9	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
Other leather products....	6	— .9	+ 5.2
Rubber tires	1	— 7.0	— 23.0
Paper and printing.....	39	+ 1.5	— 2.3
Boxes, paper	13	+ 1.0	— 6.5
Printing and lithographing	20	+ 1.8	— 2.0
Other paper products.....	6	+ 1.4	— 1.8
Chemicals and allied products	19	+ 10.0	+ 12.2
Fertilizers.	9	+ 29.7	+ 53.1
Other chemicals	10	+ 5.0	+ 2.6
Stone, clay and glass products.	12	— 2.8	— 7.3
Clay products	8	+ 1.2	— 9.9
Glass products	4	— 9.0	— 3.1

TABLE 10. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST, 1929, AND SEPTEMBER, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Sept., 1929, as Compared with Aug., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Sept., 1929, as Compared with Aug., 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	12	+ 3.6	— .2
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	7	+ 1.7	— 2.9
Tobacco products	5	+ 9.8	+ 11.9
Machinery, not including transportation equip. . .	4	+ 7.9	+ 4.2
Electrical machinery	24	+ 1.2	— 1.4
Foundries.	5	— .7	— 7.2
Musical instruments	19	+ 2.2	+ 1.8
Transportation equipment . .	3	— 3.3	— 7.5
Car building and repairing.	6	— 5.5	+ 12.9
Miscellaneous.	9	— .4	— 8.3
Brushes.	9	+ 12.7	+ 9.9
Mattresses and bed springs	3	+ 5.9	— 2.7
Others.	3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Retail department stores.....	3	+ 29.9	+ 41.5
Wholesale establishments	11	+ 2.7	— .7
Public utilities	8	— 11.0	— 4.9
Coal mines	72	— .2	— .1
Hotels.	9	+ .2	— 13.6
Quarries.	7	— 3.8	— 2.3
	10	— 5.8	— 2.0

TABLE 11. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1929, AND OCTOBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Oct., 1929, as Compared with Sept., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Oct., 1929, as Compared with Sept., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries.	327	— 1.2	— .17
Food products	39	+ .8	+ 3.4
Bakeries.	6	+ .9	+ 2.3
Beverages.	5	— 19.7	— 22.5
Confectionery.	8	— .5	+ 4.7
Grain and mill products..	7	+ 4.0	+ 1.9
Ice cream	3	— 11.4	— 6.2
Slaughtering and meat packing.	5	+ 3.7	+ 4.5
Other food products.....	5	+ 7.6	+ 15.7
Textiles.	79	+ 1.8	— .3
Clothing, men's and boys'	44	— .7	— 6.7
Clothing, women's and children's.	17	+ 7.4	— .4
Cotton goods	7	— 3.4	+ 13.4
Silk goods	5	+ 3.6	+ 1.2
Other textiles	6	+ 7.9	+ 5.0
Iron and steel and their products.	10	— 8.1	— 9.5
Plumbers' supplies	5	— 5.0	+ 8.0
Tinware.	5	— 10.0	— 19.2
Lumber and its products...	39	— .2	+ 1.0
Boxes, wooden	7	— .3	+ 4.4
Furniture.	15	+ 1.5	+ .8
Lumber and millwork....	17	— 2.3	+ .4
Leather and its products...	15	— .3	— 6.5
Boots and shoes.....	9	— 1.4	— 6.6
Other leather products...	6	+ 2.6	— 6.2
Rubber tires	1	— 10.9	— 12.5
Paper and printing.....	41	+ 1.4	+ 8.8
Boxes, paper	14	+ 9.3	+ 10.2
Printing and lithographing	21	— .4	+ 5.8
Other paper products.....	6	— .05	+ 11.2
Chemicals and allied products	21	— 1.3	+ 1.3
Fertilizers.	11	— 10.2	— 3.7
Other chemicals	10	+ 1.7	+ 2.8
Stone, clay and glass products.	14	— 6.4	+ .02
Clay products	10	— 2.8	+ 5.0
Glass products	4	— 12.6	— 7.9

TABLE 11. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1929, AND OCTOBER, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Oct., 1929, as Compared with Sept., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Oct., 1929, as Compared with Sept., 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	12	— .6	+ 1.1
Brass, bronze and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.	7	— 3.2	— 1.4
Tobacco products	5	+ 7.5	+ 10.4
Machinery, not including transportation equip. . .	4	+ .2	+ 12.5
Electrical machinery	24	— 2.9	+ 2.2
Foundries.	6	— 5.9	— 1.1
Musical instruments	18	— 1.2	+ 4.0
Transportation equipment ..	3	+ 1.4	+ 12.5
Car building and repairing.	6	— 18.2	— 21.9
Miscellaneous.	9	— .3	+ 7.7
Brushes.	10	+ 15.2	+ 19.2
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 1.1	— .01
Others.	3	+ 10.2	+ 11.4
Retail department stores....	4	+ 24.9	+ 31.2
Wholesale establishments	9	+ 19.0	+ 9.7
Public utilities	9	+ .7	+ 2.1
Coal mines	72	— 1.3	— 5.8
Hotels.	15	— .4	+ 23.4
Quarries.	7	+ 11.7	+ 16.6
	10	+ 4.7	— 5.5

TABLE 12. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1929, AND NOVEMBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Nov., 1929, as Compared with Oct., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Nov., 1929, as Compared with Oct., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	330	— 2.2	— 3.7
Food products	45	— 3.6	— 4.9
Bakeries.....	8	— 7.3	— 4.8
Beverages.	5	— 2.5	— 5.9
Confectionery.	8	+ 3.2	+ 6.1
Grain and mill products...	7	— 3.9	— 7.3
Ice cream	4	— 5.3	— 1.8
Slaughtering and meat packing.	8	+ 2.5	+ 2.5
Other food products.....	5	— 17.1	— 25.7
Textiles.	78	+ .7	+ 4.4
Clothing, men's and boys'.	43	— .1	+ 6.1
Clothing, women's and children's.....	17	— 4.5	— 3.8
Cotton goods	7	+ 3.7	— 4.0
Silk goods	5	— 1.2	+ .6
Other textiles	6	+ 3.9	+ 8.5
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	— 4.3	— 7.8
Plumbers' supplies	5	— 5.6	— 14.3
Tinware.....	5	— 3.4	— 2.5
Lumber and its products....	37	— .1	— .2
Boxes, wooden	6	— 2.4	— 5.8
Furniture.	15	+ 1.3	+ 4.1
Lumber and millwork.....	16	— 1.5	— 5.3
Leather and its products....	14	— 6.3	— 28.1
Boots and shoes.....	9	— 9.0	— 36.9
Other leather products....	5	+ .8	— 5.1
Rubber tires	1	— 12.1	+ 9.3
Paper and printing.....	40	— 1.6	— 2.9
Boxes, paper	13	— 7.0	+ .8
Printing and lithographing	21	+ .6	— 5.7
Other paper products.....	6	— 1.5	— 1.2
Chemicals and allied products	20	— 4.9	— 10.0
Fertilizers.	10	— 11.7	— 18.7
Other chemicals	10	— 3.0	— 8.7

TABLE 12. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1929, AND NOVEMBER, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Nov., 1929, as Compared with Oct., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Nov., 1929, as Compared with Oct., 1929
Stone, clay and glass products.	15	+ 6.9	+ 1.7
Clay products	11	+ .1	— 1.4
Glass products	4	+ 12.4	+ 7.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel.	12	— 4.4	— 10.8
Brass, bronze and copper..	7	— 5.7	— 12.8
Stamped and enameled ware.	5	— .8	— 4.2
Tobacco products	4	+ .4	+ .6
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	26	+ .5	— 2.7
Electrical machinery	6	+ 6.3	+ 12.1
Foundries.	20	— 4.6	— 15.1
Musical instruments	3	— 3.5	— 7.9
Transportation equipment ..	6	— 21.5	— 25.0
Car building and repairing..	9	— 1.4	+ .6
Miscellaneous.	10	+ 1.4	+ 5.8
Brushes.	3	— 2.4	+ 8.8
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 6.5	— 16.2
Others.	4	+ 3.8	+ 7.4
Retail department stores. . . .	10	+ 9.0	+ 7.1
Wholesale establishments	13	+ .4	+ .4
Public utilities	73	+ .5	+ 5.7
Coal mines	16	+ .7	+ 3.7
Hotels.	9	+ 6.8	— 8.8
Quarries.	13	— 6.2	— 3.5

TABLE 13. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1929, AND DECEMBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY	Number of Estab- lishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Dec., 1929, as Compared with Nov., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Dec., 1929, as Compared with Nov., 1929
All Manufacturing Industries..	321	— 1.8	— 1.5
Food products	43	+ 1.7	+ 1.6
Bakeries.....	8	— 1.4	— .6
Beverages.....	5	+ 6.6	+ .01
Confectionery.....	7	+ 9.3	+ 7.1
Grain and mill products...	7	— 5.1	— 5.2
Ice cream	4	— 4.7	— 2.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	+ 1.8	— 2.7
Other food products.....	5	— 2.6	+ 13.7
Textiles.....	79	+ .7	+ .3
Clothing, men's and boys'.	44	— 1.6	— 3.3
Clothing, women's and children's.....	17	— 5.2	+ 1.3
Cotton goods	7	— 3.9	— .4
Silk goods	5	— 3.3	— 5.8
Other textiles	6	+ 11.7	+ 6.9
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	— 3.0	+ 1.9
Plumbers' supplies	5	— 2.1	+ 9.0
Tinware.....	5	— 3.5	— 3.2
Lumber and its products...	30	— 4.3	— 11.8
Boxes, wooden	7	— .8	+ 5.5
Furniture.....	16	— 7.2	— 22.2
Lumber and millwork.....	17	— 1.5	+ .8
Leather and its products...	14	— 4.7	+ 4.1
Boots and shoes.....	8	— 3.7	+ 9.2
Other leather products...	6	— 6.9	— 3.3
Rubber tires	1	— 3.6	— 22.4
Paper and printing.....	44	— .7	+ 4.4
Boxes, paper	16	— 1.2	— .9
Printing and lithographing	24	+ .1	+ 7.0
Other paper products.....	4	— 2.0	— .9
Chemicals and allied products	19	— 4.7	— .7
Fertilizers.....	9	+ 1.6	+ 5.9
Other chemicals	10	— 6.2	— 2.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	12	— 2.0	+ 5.8
Clay products	8	+ .7	— .5
Glass products	4	— 6.5	+ 15.9

TABLE 13. PER CENT. OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1929, AND DECEMBER, 1929—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent. of Change in Number of Employees in Dec., 1929, as Compared with Nov., 1929	Per Cent. of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Dec., 1929, as Compared with Nov., 1929
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	12	— 9.9	— 13.6
Brass, bronze, and copper. Stamped and enameled ware.....	7	— 9.5	— 12.7
Tobacco products	5	— 11.0	— 16.5
Machinery, not including transportation equip. ...	4	— 37.5	— 48.1
Electrical machinery	27	+ .6	+ 6.2
Foundries.	6	+ 5.3	+ 7.0
Transportation equipment ..	21	— 3.9	+ 5.4
Car building and repairing..	6	+ 8.4	+ 22.6
Miscellaneous.	9	— 3.1	— 15.4
Brushes.	11	— 2.0	— 3.4
Mattresses and bed springs	3	— 3.4	— 14.2
Others.	3	— 12.9	— 4.5
Retail department stores.....	5	— .9	— .1
Wholesale establishments	10	+ 17.1	+ 13.5
Public utilities	13	— 1.8	— 3.8
Coal mines	73	— 1.6	— 3.7
Hotels.	12	+ 3.3	+ .4
Quarries.	9	— 11.2	— 3.4
	15	— 26.8	— 36.0

**STATISTICS OBTAINED AND COMPILED BY THE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
AND STATISTICS RELATING TO PRESENT
UNEMPLOYMENT IN BALTIMORE CITY
FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1929**

(Again the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics wishes to express his appreciation to General Charles D. Gaither, Commissioner of Police, whose continued co-operation has made this study possible.)

In February, 1928, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland conducted a survey into the actual amount of total unemployment in Baltimore City at that time. This survey was repeated in February and March, 1929. In both cases the required data was secured by the members of the Baltimore Police Department, through the courtesy of their Commissioner, in a house-to-house canvass.

In February, 1928, the facts revealed by the census indicated that at that time there were 15,473 men and women who were usually gainfully employed without employment of any kind and seeking work. At approximately the same time of the year in 1929 there were found to be 13,177 such persons in the City of Baltimore.

No effort was made, in making either canvass, to secure information for those persons who were working part time, and every possible means was taken to eliminate those persons who could not or would not work if employment were available for them.

Based then on the estimated population of Baltimore (830,400, *estimate of the United States Census Bureau, as of July 1, 1928*), in February and March, 1929, approximately 1.6 per cent. of the total number of persons residing in the City were without gainful employment of any kind and seeking work. If, again, we may assume that the number of persons who usually work for wages or on their own account in some business has increased in the same proportion as the estimated population, approximately 3.4 per cent. of these men and women were entirely without work of any kind.

Of the 13,177 persons found unemployed in 1929, 11,244 were men and 1,933 were women; 9,190 were white and 3,987 were colored. Although more than 22 per cent. of

these unemployed persons had been engaged in manufacturing industries, the largest number of persons charged to an individual industry was reported for the building industry. About one-third of the total number of persons who had been connected with manufacturing industries, had worked in establishments engaged in the production of textiles and their products and food products, the number divided almost equally between the two industries. The clothing industry was by far the most severely affected of the textile industries.

While more than one-fourth of the total number of persons were unskilled laborers, the second largest group had been factory workers. Of the building and hand trades, the largest number were carpenters. According to the reports, there were involved through the unemployment of the 13,177 persons, 11,315 of the approximate number of 175,000 families who reside in Baltimore; and at least 56,006 persons were either directly or indirectly affected. These figures may be compared favorably with the 12,739 families in which unemployment was reported in February, 1928. The removal of 1,424 families with their constituent members from the ranks of the unemployed and therefore from the ranks of the potential, if not actual, objects of public or charitable assistance, represents, we believe, a decided improvement over the situation of last year.

An analysis of the reports indicates, however, that each of the eight police districts into which the City is divided, has felt the effects of unemployment, in varying degrees of intensity, of course. The following list presents the relative number of families in which one or more cases of unemployment were found residing in each district:

District	Per Cent. of Total Number of Families in District
Northeastern.	29.0
Northwestern.	16.2
Southwestern.	13.6
Eastern.	13.3
Northern.	10.2
Southern.	10.0
Western.	4.4
Central.	3.3
Total number of families in all districts	100.0
	(11,315 families)

These figures are stated, of course, without consideration for the relative population of the various districts.

In addition to the fact that the actual number of totally unemployed persons was found to be less in 1929 than in 1928, the situation in regard to the length of time during which the persons included had been without gainful employment of any kind, while still severe, showed improvement, nevertheless. In 1928 a little more than three-fourths of the total number of persons had been without work for periods of time varying between one month and six months; in 1929 slightly more than two-thirds were included in the same class.

It has been stated previously that no effort was made to secure information in either canvass in regard to the number of persons who were employed only part time, and this office realizes that, in presenting only the findings of the census itself, only a part of the actual progress during the past year is indicated. In the absence of definite information covering all lines of industry and all occupations, it is with some difficulty that a definite statement in regard to part time employment can be made. There is, however, reason to believe that this situation too has been relieved to some degree. Since July, 1928, this office has been including in its published monthly reports covering changes in employment in industries throughout Maryland, statements in regard to the operating time of various manufacturing establishments covered by the reports. The following is quoted from the February statement:

"Of the 258 establishments for which operating time was reported, two plants were shut down, one probably permanently. Of the remaining 256, 186 were running on a normal full time basis, 30 were working overtime, and 42 were operating on a part time schedule. In other words, 89.6 per cent. of the total number of persons were employed in establishments working full time or more. In the establishments operating on a part time basis, 10.4 per cent. of the total number of persons were employed. In the 256 establishments, there were employed in February, 1929, 42,403 persons, who were working on an average of 100.5 per cent. of normal full time." (In computing the per cent. of normal full time, due weight is given to the size of each establishment reporting.) The following list indicates the average per cent. of normal full operating time for selected manufacturing industries in Maryland for each month since July, 1928.

Month	Average Per Cent. of Normal Full Operating Time
July.	97.4
August.	98.3
September.	99.5
October.	99.8
November.	98.2
December.	99.6
January.	98.9
February.	100.5
March.	100.4

In 1929, about 1,000 persons only had been able to secure even pick-up work during the time since they had left their regular employment.

The following statement indicates the time during which the 13,177 unemployed persons had been entirely without work of any kind.

Less than 1 month.	2,054
1 month—less than 2 months.	1,671
2 months—less than 3 months.	2,343
3 months—less than 4 months.	1,981
4 months—less than 5 months.	1,289
5 months—less than 6 months.	574
6 months—less than 7 months.	1,124
7 months—less than 8 months.	192
8 months—less than 9 months.	247
9 months—less than 10 months.	172
10 months—less than 11 months.	87
11 months—less than 12 months.	31
12 months and over.	1,321
Time not reported.	91
Total.	<hr/> 13,177

The accompanying facts and tables present in detail the distribution of the 13,177 unemployed men and women in Baltimore, according to sex, color, regular occupation, and regular industry.

The total number of families in which one or more cases of total unemployment were found was 11,315, distributed as follows:

Private families	10,704
Boarding houses	138
Lodging houses	158
Unclassified family groups.	315

The total number of persons included in the 11,315 families was at least 57,006, and the total number of persons who are usually engaged in gainful occupations was at least 26,749.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHO ARE USUALLY ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND WHO ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR OCCUPATION.

Regular Occupation	Total Number	Male		Female	
		Total	White	Colored	Total
All occupations	13,177	11,244	7,956	3,288	1,933
All manufacturing and mechanical occupations.	8,966	8,431	5,832	2,599	535
Apprentices in building and hand trades....	121	121	101	20	.....
Bakers,	16	16	16	.....	.....
Blacksmiths,	27	27	27	.....	.....
Boilermakers,	24	24	24	.....	.....
Brick and stone masons,	180	180	177	3	.....
Builders and building contractors,	14	14	14	.....	.....
Cabinet makers	29	29	29	.....	.....
Carpenters,	699	699	688	11	.....
Compositors,	7	7	7	.....	.....
Copers,	5	5	5	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses,	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Dyers,	1	1	1	.....	.....
Electricians,	147	147	147	.....	.....
Electrotypers,	1	1	1	.....	.....
Engineers (stationary and cranimen),	70	70	65	5	.....
Factory workers (not otherwise classified) ...	1,604	1,392	851	541	212
Food and kindred products,	238	188	112	76	172
Textiles and their products,	120	79	53	26	48
Iron and steel and their products, not in- cluding machinery	252	236	136	100	31
Lumber and allied products,	100	89	60	29	13
Leather and its manufactures,	13	9	4	5	11
Rubber products	8	7	4	3	4
					1

Paper and printing.....	34	30	25	5	4	3	1
Chemicals and allied products.....	174	164	36	128	10	8	2
Stone, clay and glass products.....	102	97	42	55	5	3	2
Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel	46	46	29	17	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures	14	8	5	3	6	6	.....
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	25	25	22	3	.....	.....	.....
Musical instruments	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation equipment	71	71	64	7	.....	.....	.....
Railroad repair shops.....	12	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Other industries and unclassified.....	394	330	247	83	64	44	20
Filers, buffers and polishers.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen (not locomotive or fire department). Foremen and overseers, manufacturing and mechanical.....	63	63	41	22	.....	.....	.....
Glass blowers	40	37	34	3	3	3	.....
Jewelers, not in factory.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not otherwise classified).....	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Building industry	3,370	3,327	1,482	1,845	43	29	14
Other laborers	1,012	1,009	355	654	3	.....	3
Lithographers.....	2,358	2,318	1,127	1,191	40	29	11
Machinists.....	34	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise classified).....	128	128	126	2	.....	.....	.....
Molders.....	111	111	100	11	.....	.....	.....
Officers of machinery	52	52	44	8	.....	.....	.....
Painters.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paperhangers.....	439	438	424	14	1	1	.....
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	62	62	58	4	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.....	163	163	116	47	.....	.....	.....
Printers (not otherwise classified).....	256	256	251	5	.....	.....	.....
Roofers and slaters.....	69	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Semi-skilled operatives (not otherwise classi- fied).....	24	24	21	3	.....	.....	.....
Food and kindred products.....	839	596	558	38	243	223	20
Textiles and their products.....	157	141	126	15	16	15	1
Iron and steel and their products, not includ- ing machinery	275	141	134	7	134	125	9
	62	53	50	3	9	6	3

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHO ARE USUALLY ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND WHO ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR OCCUPATION—Continued.

Regular Occupation	Total Number	Male		Female	
		Total	White	Colored	Total
Lumber and allied products.....	43	38	35	3	5
Leather and its manufactures.....	26	24	24	.....	2
Rubber products.....	9	7	6	1	2
Paper and printing.....	33	24	22	2	9
Chemicals and allied products.....	10	10	10	.....	.....
Stone, clay and glass products.....	15	12	11	1	3
Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	23	22	21	1	1
Tobacco manufactures.....	49	28	28	.....	18
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	11	10	10	.....	1
Musical instruments.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Transportation equipment.....	21	21	18	3	.....
Railroad repair shops.....	9	9	8	1	.....
Other industries and unclassified.....	91	51	50	1	40
Shoemakers, not in factory.....	9	9	6	3	38
Stone cutters and marble workers.....	28	28	27	1	.....
Structural iron workers.....	57	57	53	4	.....
Tailors and tailoresses.....	78	74	71	3	4
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers.....	80	80	79	1	.....
Upholsterers.....	24	24	23	1	.....
Others.....	34	32	29	3	2
All public utilities.....	835	805	517	288	29
Water transportation.....	133	133	62	71	.....

Sailors and deck hands.....	41	41	30	11	.....	.....	.....
Stevadores.	65	65	9	56	.....	.....	.....
Others.	27	27	23	4	.....	.....	.....
Road and street transportation.....	621	620	409	211	1	.....	1
Chauffeurs.	484	483	325	158	1	.....	1
Draymen and teamsters.....	133	133	83	50	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	4	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Railroad transportation	41	41	35	6	.....	.....	.....
Express, post, telegraph and telephone.....	40	11	11	.....	29	29	.....
Telephone operators	32	3	3	.....	29	29	.....
Others.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
All mercantile trades.....	820	572	554	18	248	244	4
Retail dealers	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen.....	707	467	454	13	240	238	2
Others.....	106	98	93	5	8	6	2
Public service	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional service	73	53	48	5	20	19	1
Domestic and personal service.....	1,213	472	144	328	741	131	610
Servants.....	705	106	16	90	599	62	537
Others.....	508	366	128	238	142	69	73
Clerical occupations	715	423	417	6	292	288	4
Cashiers, accountants and bookkeepers.....	88	52	52	.....	36	36	.....
Clerks (office)	444	307	303	4	137	136	1
Stenographers and typists.....	120	14	14	.....	106	103	3
Others.....	63	50	48	2	13	13	.....
Other occupations	554	487	443	44	67	64	3
*Clerks (unclassified)	71	62	59	3	9	8	1
Other occupations	483	425	384	41	58	56	2

*Unclassified as to whether sales or office clerks.

Lumber, planing mill products.....	52	50	31	19	2	2	.....
Other lumber products.....	36	29	24	5	7	7	.....
Leather and its manufactures.....	55	47	39	8	8	8	.....
Boots and shoes.....	48	41	35	6	7	7	.....
Other leather products.....	7	6	4	2	1	1	.....
Rubber products.....	22	19	14	5	3	3	.....
Paper and printing.....	171	155	141	14	16	15	1
†Boxes.....	15	8	5	3	7	7	.....
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	89	85	83	2	4	4	.....
Printing and publishing, newspapers.....	35	33	30	3	2	2	.....
Other paper products and printing.....	23	29	23	6	3	2	1
Chemicals and allied products.....	226	215	83	132	11	9	2
Fertilizers.....	103	101	1	100	2	.....	2
Oils.....	57	57	48	9	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals.....	66	57	34	23	9	9	.....
Stone, clay and glass products.....	151	143	79	64	8	4	4
Clay products.....	34	34	8	26	.....	.....	.....
Glass products.....	70	65	45	20	5	1	4
Marble, slate and stone.....	38	38	21	17	.....	.....	.....
Other products.....	9	6	5	1	3	3	.....
Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	96	95	76	19	1	1	.....
Brass, bronze and copper.....	51	50	34	16	1	1	.....
Stamped and enameled ware.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other metal products.....	20	20	17	3	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures.....	65	38	35	3	27	24	3
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	117	114	109	5	3	3	.....
Musical instruments.....	11	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Transportation equipment.....	259	259	237	22	.....	.....	.....
Motor vehicles (including repairs).....	128	128	113	15	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	125	125	118	7	.....	.....	.....
Other transportation equipment.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad repair shops (steam and electric).....	30	30	28	2	.....	.....	.....
Other manufacturing industries.....	70	56	51	5	14	14	.....
Brooms and brushes.....	22	22	21	1	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas.....	11	5	5	.....	6	6	.....
Other.....	37	29	25	4	8	8	.....

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHO ARE USUALLY ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS,
AND WHO ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR,
AND REGULAR INDUSTRY—Continued.

Regular Industry	Total Number	Male		Female			
		Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
All mechanical industries.....	2,441	2,390	1,681	709	51	9	42
Building.....	2,373	2,369	1,670	699	4	.....	4
Laundries.....	68	21	11	10	47	9	38
All mercantile industries.....	1,264	892	636	256	372	325	47
Wholesale establishments.....	53	52	39	13	1	1	.....
Retail establishments.....	967	642	406	236	325	278	47
Department stores.....	380	170	125	45	210	204	6
Other retail stores.....	587	472	281	191	115	74	41
Unclassified as to wholesale or retail.....	244	198	191	7	46	46	.....
All public utilities.....	590	572	333	239	18	18	.....
Busses and taxicabs.....	17	17	16	1	.....	.....	.....
Gas and electric supply.....	46	45	31	14	1	1	.....
Railways, electric.....	29	29	21	8	.....	.....	.....
†Railways, steam.....	245	244	133	111	1	1	.....
Telegraph.....	10	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Telephone.....	24	8	4	4	16	16	.....
Water transportation.....	219	219	119	100	.....	.....	.....
\$Unclassified by industry.....	5,965	4,901	3,395	1,506	1,064	496	568

*May include some paper boxes.

†Some of these may be included under wooden boxes.

‡Probably includes some who might be included under "railroad repair shops."

§Includes laborers, contractors, professional, domestic and personal service, etc., not classified according to industry.

REPORTS OF OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS**State Board of Chiropractic Examiners**

The activities of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners during 1929 are as follows:

Applicants for licensure by examination.....	93
Licenses issued by examination.....	71
Licenses issued by reciprocity.....	15
Revoked license reissued.....	1
Licenses renewed	307
Licenses revoked for cause.....	27
Board meetings	14
Hearings held on irregularities.....	2
Financial Standing—	
Total Assets	\$3,207.55

Board of Chiropody Examiners of Maryland

The activities of the State Board of Chiropody Examiners for the year 1929 are as follows:

6 applications were received.	
1 rejected.	
5 admitted to examination.	
3 examination periods were held during year, namely, July, September and November.	
5 applicants successfully passed.	
Receipts.	\$125.00
Disbursements.	52.72

Public Service Commission

Cases were entered during the year as follows:

Formal Docket	157
Correspondence Docket	362
Short Notice and Reparation Docket..	38
Total.....	557

Including cases entered in earlier years and remaining open on the formal docket on January 1st, 1929, 153 cases were closed during the year.

In addition to the cases included in the above summary, 199 informal complaints were received and investigated during the year.

The extension of electric service throughout the State has continued during the year and gas service also has been and is being extended from Baltimore to a number of communities and sections to which this convenience has not here-

tofore been available. The Commission regrets that the extension of electric service in Southern Maryland has not proceeded as rapidly as the Commission has been led to believe it might expect.

There have been a number of accidents in which passenger motor buses have been involved, more especially those of interstate lines. Particularly has this been so on the Washington Boulevard. This highway has been widened to double its former width between Baltimore and Laurel, which work of widening will be carried on below Laurel during the coming year. The State Roads Commission has complained that the reckless operation of these buses endangers the lives of its workmen engaged in this undertaking and the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has given evidence of his intention to apprehend and prosecute the bus drivers who violate the speed laws or otherwise operate their vehicles in a reckless manner. This Commission has had a series of conferences with the larger motor bus carriers and it hopes and expects thereby to secure their co-operation in the promulgation and enforcement of rules and regulations designed to promote safe operation, through the establishment and observance of comprehensive standards for equipment, inspection and repair and the selection and retention as drivers of only those persons who are proven to be fitted and competent for this service. Such bus owners as do not cooperate in these measures for safe operation and who may jeopardize the lives of those traveling in the buses and others using the highways, by reckless operation of such buses, will be proceeded against by the Commission to the full extent that may be found possible under the law, to the end that motor bus service given under permit of the Commission shall be as safe and reliable as possible.

During the year the Commission has prescribed new uniform classifications of accounts for electrical and gas corporations and has prescribed a classification of accounts for carriers by motor vehicle. New standards for electrical service also have been promulgated by the Commission.

The following table shows the number of corporations (other than automobile transportation companies) over which the Commission exercises jurisdiction, with the capitalization of each class, and other information relating to these corporations:

	Capital Stock	Funded Debt	Total Capitalization	Interest on Funded Debt	Dividends Declared on Capital Stock
Steam Railroad Companies.....	599,364,460	844,535,758	1,443,900,218	37,008,983	35,036,506
Electric Railway Companies.....	64,808,080	115,548,593	180,356,623	4,977,760	2,636,202
Electric Light Companies.....	38,298,128	52,963,875	91,262,003	2,642,547	2,635,926
Gas Companies	2,552,650	2,543,500	5,096,150	165,578	170,000
Gas and Electric Companies.....	57,780,928	78,151,000	135,931,928	3,888,851	4,824,706
Water Companies	969,177	390,113	1,359,290	25,402	31,635
Telephone Companies	29,864,150	1,000	29,865,150	50	2,356,106
Telegraph Companies	102,428,139	73,005,000	175,433,139	3,609,406	8,084,634
Express Companies	36,309,750	.....	36,309,750	.....	2,185,927
Steamboat Companies and Others.....	1,468,534	550,000	2,018,534	30,380	490
Bridge Companies	296,390	2,000	298,390	120	111,325
Sleeping Car Companies (Pullman Company)	135,000,000	.....	135,000,000	.....	8,100,000
Miscellaneous Companies	936,517	28,000	964,517	11,333	18,580
Totals.....	1,070,076,763	1,167,718,839	2,237,795,602	52,360,410	66,191,227

Parole Commissioner

During the year the Commissioners held 23 public hearings and disposed of 745 applications for clemency, as follows:

Paroles recommended	324
Pardons to restore citizenship.....	7
Reduction of sentences.....	7
Recommended no clemency.....	404
Without recommendation	3

The Governor paroled 329 persons, of whom 148 were from the Maryland Penitentiary; 155 from the Maryland House of Correction; 23 from the Baltimore City Jail, and 3 from County Jails. There were 219 white men, 99 colored men, 5 white women, and 6 colored women paroled during the year.

There were 518 different individuals on parole during the year; 48 of these, or 9.26 per cent., violated their paroles. The 518 parolees earned \$143,812.82, of which they saved \$20,345.20 in some form or other.

During 1929 there were 449 different individuals on parole. From all sources, 192 were lost from parole, leaving 257 on parole at the end of the year. Of those on parole, 173 were white men; 84 colored men; 4 white women, and 4 colored women; 120 were confined in the Maryland Penitentiary; 123 in the Maryland House of Correction; 19 in the Baltimore City Jail, and 3 in the County Jails.

Board of Examiners of Public Accountants 1928 and 1929

The Board of Examiners of Public Accountants examines applicants for certificates to practice as Certified Public Accountants of Maryland. It has five members, consisting of three Certified Public Accountants, one attorney and one economist, all appointed by the Governor pursuant to the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1924, Chapter 585 (Bagby's Code, Article 75-A). The present members of the Board are Edward J. Stegman, C. P. A., Chairman; J. Wallace Bryan, C. P. A., Secretary-Treasurer; Robert C. Morrow, C. P. A.; James Carey 3d, LL.B., and William O. Weyforth, Ph.D., Economist.

The Board holds examinations once a year. The subjects covered are Theory of Accounts, Practical Accounting, Auditing, Principles of Economics and Commercial Law. Each

applicant is required to obtain a mark of 75 per cent. in each subject. Applicants who fail to pass all subjects, but meet the requirements in any three or more, are excused from subsequent examination in those subjects. All applicants who pass the examinations in all the subjects are recommended by the Board to the Governor, who issues to each such person a certificate of his qualification to practice as a Certified Public Accountant in Maryland.

Under the Maryland Statute it is unlawful for any person to practice or hold himself out to the public as an accountant or auditor unless and until he shall have received a certificate as Certified Public Accountant, or shall have received from the Board, on application filed prior to January 2nd, 1925, a certificate as Public Accountant.

In November, 1928, seventy-five applicants were examined, of which number a total of twenty passed and received from the Governor the degree of Certified Public Accountant. In November, 1929, a total of seventy-two applicants were examined. The marking of the papers had not been completed by December 31st, 1929.

The records of the Board indicate that 193 Certified Public Accountant certificates (including those issued to the twenty successful candidates at the 1928 examinations) have been issued since the passage in Maryland of the first Certified Public Accountant Statute in 1900. In addition, nine special (or reciprocal) certificates of registration have been issued to Certified Public Accountants of other states. The Board has also issued 247 certificates as Public Accountant as hereinbefore referred to.

Maryland State Department of Forestry Fiscal Year, 1929

As heretofore, the Department of Forestry, which is charged with the forest interests of the State of Maryland, has carried on these activities during the past fiscal year. The organization of the Forestry Department, at present, consists of an office force in Baltimore; the Extension Forester at College Park; District Foresters situated in Cumberland, Upper Marlboro and Salisbury; the State Nurseryman, in charge of the State Forest Nursery; and the resident Forest Wardens at each of the three State forest areas—Patapasco, Fort Frederick and Garrett County.

One of the main activities of the Department during the past year has been the education of the public to forestry matters. This has been carried on by means of lectures before schools, clubs and other organizations. The total number of lectures given during the past fiscal year was 120, of which 50 were illustrated. Newspaper articles describing forestry matters have also been sent out to the press bringing forestry to the attention of the citizens of the State. Publications have been gotten out and sent to every one requesting them. Those published during the current year were: *Facts About Maryland Forests*, which gives in detail the forestry situation and what is needed in the State; *Forest Planting in Maryland*, which can be used as a handbook and a guide by those who contemplate reforestation of their lands, and *Profitable Management of the Young Forest*, which takes up the need of proper care of the young woodlot and should prove of great assistance to woodland owners in helping to solve the problem of adequate management.

Assistance during the year was also given woodlot owners who requested the services of the Forestry Department. A total of 48 examinations was made, covering 3,323 acres. The tracts examined ranged in size from 4 to 290 acres and were located in 17 different counties. Reports were then made to the owners recommending the best method of forest management and in six cases a selective marking and estimate of the merchantable timber was made by the Department covering a total of 145 acres in four different counties. In two other cases, estimates were made without marking the timber for cutting on the total of 62 acres. Planting plans to the number of 17 were made for the owners after examination to assist them in their reforestation problems. These planting plans covered 525 acres and were located in 14 counties.

The State Nursery during the past year supplied 292,762 trees for reforestation and windbreak planting and 5,832 trees for roadside improvement work.

The forest fire control work was carried on as formerly. A number of new wardens were secured, bringing the total, at present, up to 585. One new tower was erected in Harford County near Churchville, the County Commissioners of that county cooperating, and making the total number in operation in the State, 15. During the spring and fall fire

seasons the fire towers are manned by lookout men or observers, who spot fires quickly and get a forest patrolman or warden on the fire promptly. This has proven effective in keeping down the size and expense of forest fires. To date for the spring and fall of 1929, 571 fires have been reported. These burned over an area of 17,774 acres. The estimated damage to the forests of the State was \$75,187.94, while the total expense to the State and Counties for extinguishing the fires was \$7,025.60.

The Department has been protecting the trees along the roadside and has published a new manual for the guidance of the tree wardens, so as to make the work uniform throughout the State. Most of the pole line companies have been cooperating with the Department in a most satisfactory way. New lines have been gone over in advance of trimming in order that they may be located in a manner to do the least damage to roadside trees. In this way many trees have been saved from heavy trimming, a serious mutilation. In several cases, trees have been planted along the roadsides by organizations, such as women's clubs, civic leagues, luncheon clubs, and the like. A free tree offer was again made by the Forestry Department for demonstrations of practical highway planting. These trees were given only where not less than one-quarter a mile on both sides of the road could be planted and the organization or individual applicant bearing the cost of planting. Under this offer a total of 587 trees were planted along both sides of the highway, comprising nearly four miles of planting.

Special emphasis was given at the beginning of the year of the need of additional land for State forests and \$50,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of such land, this to be available in 1930. In January, 1929, 5,023 acres were purchased in the Savage River country, and in September 1,200 more acres were acquired close to the present State Forests, near the Youghiogheny River. Several other acquisition areas were mapped out and surveys made looking into the advisability of the purchase. The present State forests consist, outside the foregoing, of approximately 2,730 acres located in Garrett County; 189 acres in Washington County at old Fort Frederick, near Big Pool, on the banks of the Potomac River; and this area is being used as a demonstration ground for reforestation. The Daughters

of the American Revolution in the Maryland district are backing this project and have established several plantations. The Patapasco State Forest, near Baltimore, comprising of approximately 1,200 acres of State land, has again afforded helpful recreation to a great number of Baltimore people, free camp sites being given to those who apply. It was estimated that over 7,000 people visited the reserve during the past year for daily excursions, besides the regular number of campers. Mrs. Mary Seth of Easton, Talbot County, donated a tract of 65 acres about four miles east of Easton to the Department to be used as a demonstration forest and to be known as the "Seth Demonstration Forest." This is a memorial to her husband, the late General Joseph B. Seth, who was a great friend of Maryland Forestry. Several experiments are being carried on in this area and it is hoped to demonstrate the various methods of handling the forests of the Eastern Shore. It is too early as yet to draw any conclusions from the experiments being carried on.

Maryland Racing Commission

The total receipts of the Commission for 1929 were in the amount of \$831,883.63, distributed as follows:

County Fairs, 45 Days Racing at \$50 per day.....	\$2,250.00
Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association...	182,819.35
Maryland State Fair, Inc.....	183,582.26
Maryland Jockey Club of Baltimore City.....	264,870.08
Southern Maryland Agricultural Association.....	181,815.29
License Fees—Jockeys and Trainers.....	1,580.00
Registration Fees	353.00
Interest on Money on Deposit.....	4,613.65
Reserved from 1929 Revenue for 1929 Expenses....	10,000.00

Total Receipts.....	\$831,883.63
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State Athletic Commission

The State Athletic Commission of Maryland has now completed the ninth year of existence authorized by an Act of the Legislature at its session of 1920.

During the year the number of exhibitions throughout the State has greatly increased and many towns are now conducting shows under its supervision, with large attendance and increasing popularity.

The Commission is still assuming full jurisdiction of all amateur boxing, which power was given the Commission under the Act. The amateur ranks have been in a more or less demoralized condition, due to the fact that unscrupulous

people had been connected with the clubs. All of this has been eliminated and now the amateur boy has a chance to make good without the taint of professionalism being thrust upon him. Amateur boys have been sent to different sections of the country and have made an excellent showing.

During the past year the following organizations were granted permission to hold exhibitions of boxing and wrestling:

Broadway Athletic Club, Folly Athletic Club, Olympia Athletic Club, Northwestern Athletic Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Hagerstown Baseball Association, Vic Ricker, River View Park, Centreville Athletic Club, Elks' Club, Melrose Athletic Club, Augustus Ledring, Ocean City Athletic Club, Greensboro Athletic Club, Embassy Athletic Club.

One manager and five boxers were suspended during the year, and in addition four boxers and two seconds were fined.

The total receipts for the year 1928-29 were \$37,672.14; total disbursements, \$32,691.04, leaving a balance of \$4,981.10.

Maryland State Board of Pharmacy

RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS HELD AND FEES RECEIVED

October 3-4, 1928—

Number Examined for Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
31	18	13
Number Examined for Asst. Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
30	21	9

June 4-5-6, 1929—

Number Examined for Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
93	72	21
Number Examined for Asst. Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
89	61	28
Total Number Examined as Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
124	90	34
Total Number Examined as Asst. Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
119	82	37

Total Number Granted Registration by Reciprocity...	19
Total Number Duplicate Certificates Issued.....	3
Total Number Certifications Made for Reciprocity.....	13

Receipts from All Sources.....\$3,180.04

State Veterinary Medical Board of Maryland

Five candidates for a license to practice Veterinary Medicine in Maryland have been examined during the year, sev

eral complaints of illegal practice investigated, and recommendations for amendments to the Act regulating the Practice of Veterinary Medicine in Maryland made to the State Veterinary Medical Association.

Bank Commissioner (1928)

For the year ending February 1st, 1929, the department made four hundred and eighty-two examinations, of which one hundred and sixteen were made outside of the parent institutions, for which a per diem charge was made. There were several special examinations made during the same period for which no fees were charged. The fees for the examinations made during this period amounted to \$30,474.47, and fees for filing Articles of Incorporation and Amendments to charters, \$65.00. The fees collected from the licensed Small Loan Brokers for the year amounted to \$3,866.69. The total receipts of the office for the year ending February 1st, 1929, including interest received on bank balance, amounted to \$34,443.86. All fees collected are forwarded to the State Treasurer at the end of the month. The total disbursements of the Department for the same period amounted to \$32,832.69.

GROWTH OF STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		Number of Institutions	Capital Stock	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Deposits, including Bank Balances	Total Resources
June	30th, 1910	124	\$11,786,860	\$19,153,596	\$154,066,723	\$186,443,290
June	30th, 1915	154	15,337,824	24,801,999	201,396,998	244,364,091
Dec.	31st, 1919	184	15,811,856	31,598,483	336,200,210	398,013,329
Dec.	31st, 1923	203	20,865,173	42,151,396	420,482,684	495,220,536
*Dec.	31st, 1924	163	22,585,200	46,690,383	458,024,402	537,163,468
*Dec.	31st, 1925	160	23,219,200	49,610,224	504,897,326	595,731,207
*Dec.	31st, 1926	160	25,289,200	54,742,681	518,548,511	613,412,575
*Dec.	31st, 1927	159	24,914,200	58,102,306	576,892,097	674,047,299
*Dec.	31st, 1928	154	25,199,200	61,957,950	579,274,726	684,110,045

*Note: Number of banks includes parent offices only.

STATEMENT SHOWING BANKING RESOURCES BY COUNTIES
AND BALTIMORE CITY.

	Number of Banks	Total Resources	Capital Stock	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits, including Bank Balances
Baltimore City	34	\$529,796,834.98	\$18,224,500.00	\$48,221,727.40	\$449,761,130.31
Allegany.	6	11,461,187.27	720,000.00	1,207,173.13	8,886,765.61
Anne Arundel . .	4	7,054,157.07	345,900.00	216,951.51	6,079,248.47
Baltimore.	8	7,073,410.11	375,000.00	525,469.38	6,023,435.27
Calvert.	3	2,698,773.74	57,000.00	179,663.02	2,429,778.22
Caroline.	8	5,480,726.38	199,000.00	418,611.99	4,782,831.85
Carroll.	11	14,093,097.04	356,000.00	2,092,628.98	11,570,244.76
Cecil.	2	2,183,880.14	175,000.00	74,894.66	1,741,924.61
Charles.	3	3,129,502.05	60,400.00	203,044.34	2,860,127.71
Dorchester. . . .	8	6,807,849.14	407,100.00	294,737.33	5,909,230.31
Frederick.	12	28,846,766.08	1,005,000.00	2,750,035.50	24,578,317.79
Garrett.	2	583,803.32	60,000.00	33,769.53	466,028.29
Harford.	4	2,653,766.46	125,000.00	116,256.03	2,258,555.95
Howard.	2	932,144.66	80,000.00	79,565.34	739,479.32
Kent.	5	3,973,006.58	122,000.00	245,636.18	3,498,089.49
Montgomery. . .	7	9,031,726.07	330,200.00	690,584.89	7,978,326.89
Prince George's	7	5,346,169.33	367,500.00	318,250.91	4,619,247.83
Queen Anne's .	4	1,618,494.27	40,000.00	163,680.92	1,380,490.07
Somerset.	7	6,867,972.22	270,000.00	638,221.41	5,697,163.29
St. Mary's	2	1,132,431.21	31,600.00	33,023.48	1,047,159.73
Talbot.	8	4,788,015.93	218,000.00	340,632.03	4,092,252.84
Washington. . .	11	20,610,041.82	1,050,000.00	2,395,693.54	16,465,496.71
Wicomico.	10	5,815,429.71	402,500.00	477,810.59	4,753,719.93
Worcester. . . .	6	2,721,230.13	177,500.00	239,888.64	2,246,051.25
Totals.	*174	\$684,700,415.71	\$25,199,200.00	\$61,957,950.73	\$579,865,096.50

*Note: This includes 20 branches of the Eastern Shore Trust Company.

State Game Warden

Very encouraging and flattering reports have been received throughout the State during the past fiscal year concerning game conditions. Due to an excessive rainy period during the summer of 1928, thousands of bob-white quail eggs and young birds were destroyed, which caused late hatches and consequently large numbers of young birds were found in the covers during the hunting season, November 10th to December 31st. It is believed that due to an open winter, which

permitted more natural food to be found by the birds than usual, the brood stock in our covers March 1, 1929, far outnumbered any year previous, and general reports at this time throughout the State are to the effect that bob-white are more plentiful in the covers.

The establishment of game refuges together with the seeding of areas producing cover and feed has probably greatly assisted in replenishing our covers with game birds and game animals.

Tularemia, a disease which appeared among the cottontail rabbits during the hunting season of 1927-28, which physicians claimed persons contracted through the skinning and handling of the animals, seems to have disappeared. This scare saved thousands of cottontail rabbits during the past winter for brood stock, and in all sections of the State they are reported to be very plentiful. We sincerely hope there will be no further disease found in the rabbits and the sportsmen may enjoy excellent hunting in the future.

The ruffed grouse, one of the greatest game birds, which in 1927 and 1928 did not appear as plentiful in the covers as usual, due to a disease which appeared in the grouse family in practically all states north of the Maryland-Virginia line and which became so serious that Harvard and Cornell Universities made a very thorough and scientific investigation of same, are reported this season to be showing a decided increase.

The sportsmen of Western Maryland were favored this past season with good wild turkey hunting; in fact, the best they have enjoyed for a number of years. Forty wild turkeys were killed between November 10th and December 31st, 1928, within sight of the City of Cumberland; the total kill for the county being approximately 135, and about 45 were killed in the mountains of Western Washington County during the same period.

The Virginia White-tail Deer, which for many years were almost extinct, are showing an increase each year. There has been a closed season on deer throughout the State, but, due to an increase, deer are permitted to be killed in Allegany County and in Washington County on the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, December 1st to 15th, inclusive, and due to the great increase in Garrett County, the General Assem-

bly of Maryland of 1929 provided an open season on deer, December 1st to 3rd, inclusive.

This past spring and summer we have received numerous complaints from farmers in Garrett and Allegany Counties claiming damages to their crops by deer.

A number of the farmers reported the deer had become so tame that they feed in the meadows with their domesticated stock.

When the State and Federal laws permitting the hunting of the American woodcock during the summer months, they almost became extinct. As these birds are migratory, the prohibition both by State and Federal laws of the hunting of them until the open season for upland game in November has greatly increased this specie. This bird propagates in all sections of Maryland.

The railbird, which affords hundreds of sportsmen of our State outdoor recreation and attracts a great many non-residents, this past season has been plentiful in the headwater marshes of the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay.

The squirrels, which during 1928 showed a decrease because of the fact that there was a shortage of acorns and nuts during the fall of 1927, evidently stored a good winter's supply of food in 1928 and 1929 and seem to very plentiful at this time.

Turtle doves, one of our migratory birds which also afford a great many sportsmen enjoyment of the hunt, are holding their own and probably showing some increase.

Maryland seems to be the mecca for wild fowl on the Atlantic Coast. The sportsmen during the past hunting season were very much encouraged by the large number of birds which not only came to our watered area early in the season, but remained long after the season closed.

The black duck and blue-winged teal propagate in our marsh areas. Since the Migratory Bird Treaty Act went into effect, which prohibited spring shooting, they are showing a decided increase year after year. The Federal regulation and our State law provide an open season for the hunting of wild fowl November 1st to January 31st, inclusive. Closing the season at this date has saved thousands upon thousands of birds which have furnished a nucleus for brood stock. When the law permitted hunting until April 10th, thousands of female black ducks and blue-winged teal were

killed which were incubating eggs and no doubt some of the birds were carrying young.

At the second session of the 70th Congress of the United States, the Norbeck-Andresen Game Refuge Bill was passed and signed by President Coolidge on February 18, 1929. The Bureau of Biological Survey, which has direct supervision of the enforcement of this law, is diligently preparing plans which, when effective, will work wonders in saving our migratory birds by furnishing a chain of game refuges from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, thereby furnishing nesting, feeding and resting grounds.

Canada has and is doing her share in protecting the birds which afford the Atlantic Coast sportsmen their sport and with the two governments cooperating in the establishment of migratory bird refuges, we should by all means make every effort to assist the officials in charge of this great work in carrying out their program.

The Maryland muskrat, recognized throughout the entire world as one of the most valuable fur-bearing animals, has shown an increase in the majority of sections of the State. While the prices per pelt were not as high this past year as the year before, it is estimated that the sale of pelts produced a revenue of at least \$2,500,000, and the sales of meat, \$25,000.

The industry has created quite a demand for game breeders' permits to propagate these animals in captivity and during the year we issued nineteen game breeders' permits.

Issuing of Hunting Licenses

During the fiscal year, the following hunting licenses were issued by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the Counties and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City:

HUNTING LICENSES ISSUED OCTOBER 1, 1928, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1929.

County	County Resident \$1.00	State- Wide \$5.00	Non- Resident \$15.00	Totals
Allegany.	4,358	332	17	\$5,959.35
Anne Arundel	2,856	313	31	4,641.70
Baltimore County	5,475	1,049	23	10,511.75
Baltimore City . . . . .	.....	4,734	227	26,804.25
Calvert.	845	55	10	1,206.50
Carroll.	3,188	210	33	4,496.35
Caroline.	1,630	179	20	2,683.75
Charles.	1,298	106	59	2,577.35
Cecil.	2,726	128	324	7,814.70
Dorchester.	2,321	56	201	5,335.20
Frederick.	4,179	337	14	5,770.30
Garrett.	1,365	8	26	1,705.25
Harford.	2,765	112	78	4,270.25
Howard.	1,418	315	3	2,886.10
Kent.	1,178	159	57	2,686.60
Montgomery.	3,378	518	154	7,864.10
Prince George's	2,961	687	139	8,056.95
Queen Anne's	1,773	99	31	2,596.35
Somerset.	1,149	45	22	1,614.05
St. Mary's	928	69	11	1,366.10
Talbot.	1,238	156	41	2,501.35
Washington.	5,359	267	122	8,097.80
Wicomico.	2,043	525	66	5,375.10
Worcester.	1,823	53	91	3,280.35
Total.	56,254	10,512	1,800	\$130,101.55

County Resident (1.00)..... 56,254
State-Wide (\$5.00) 10,512
Non-Resident (\$15.00) 1,800

68,566

There were 68,566 licenses issued this year. During the fiscal year of 1928 there were 70,866 licenses issued, this year showing a decrease of 2,300. There was a decrease in the issuance of county resident licenses of 2,184 and a decrease in State-wide licenses of 75 and a decrease in non-resident licenses of 41.

In addition to the sale of hunting licenses there were issued 2,051 for duck blinds, \$5.00 each; 59 pushers' licenses at \$2.00 each; 111 sneak boat licenses at \$5.00 each; and 76 sinkbox licenses at \$20.00 each, making a total from the sale of hunting rig licenses \$11,942.37, or a grand total from the sale of all hunting licenses of \$142,043.92.

DUCK BLIND, PUSHERS', SNEAK BOAT AND SINK BOX LICENSES
October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929

County	Duck Blinds \$5.00	Pushers \$2.00	Sneak Boat E. & S. \$5.00	Sneak Boat Flats \$5.00	Sink Box \$20.00
Anne Arundel	186— \$883.50	19— \$36.10	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.	210— 997.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calvert.	87— 413.25	14— 28.60	.....	.....	.....
Charles.	230— 1,092.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cecil.	74— 351.50	2— 3.80	25— \$118.75	80— \$380.00	30— \$570.00 Flats
Dorchester.	405— 1,923.75	.....	.....	31— 147.25	2— 38.00
Harford.	69— 327.75	.....	.....	.....	40— 760.00 Flats
Kent.	55— 261.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Georges	57— 270.75	24— 45.60	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne's	85— 403.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.	89— 422.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	155— 736.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Talbot.	195— 926.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wicomico.	17— 80.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.	137— 650.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,051—\$9,742.25	59—\$112.10	25— \$118.75	111— \$527.25	76—\$1,444.00

State Insurance Department**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1929.****Receipts**

Fees for Agents' Licenses.....	\$42,591.38
Fees for filing Statements, etc.....	14,745.00
Certificates, Abstracts, etc.....	2,664.30
Licenses to Brokers.....	22,353.02
Licenses to Companies.....	53,271.51
Taxes on Premiums.....	974,673.99
Unauthorized Insurance	1,575.93
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	2,554.56
Miscellaneous Receipts	169.41
Special Collections	23,570.13

Total Receipts..... \$1,138,169.23

Disbursements.

Remittance to State Comptroller.....	\$1,129,492.00
Fees for Examinations of Companies.....	8,677.23

Total Disbursements..... \$1,138,169.23

During the calendar year 1929* two stock fire insurance companies incorporated under the laws of Maryland have been licensed to operate in the State, and there have been admitted to the State companies incorporated under the laws of other States as follows:

- 15 stock fire and marine insurance companies;
- 5 mutual fire insurance companies;
- 1 reciprocal exchange;
- 1 title insurance company;
- 13 stock casualty and surety companies;
- 3 life insurance companies;
- 1 fraternal beneficiary association.

**Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office
From October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1928**

In the Land Office are now gathered and under one control the Ante-Revolutionary records and proceedings of most of the courts of the Province until the legislative acts during the Revolution made such radical changes in the judiciary system and the Province reorganized into an absolutely free and independent government and state.

Records of all warrants, certificates and patents for land, and records for deeds, or extracts of same, from the settlement of the Province of Maryland in 1634 to the present time, are preserved in this office.

*From January 1st, to December 11, 1929.

Report of the State Librarian 1927-28

ACCESSIONS

Between December 31, 1926, and December 31, 1928, 3,483 volumes and 819 pamphlets were received and added to the Library, as follows:

From the United States Government.....	546
From the States, in exchange.....	2,516
By purchase and gift (this does not include those purchased by the Librarian or those listed below as "Gifts")	421
Total.....	3,483

Very few of the pamphlets received from the United States Government are enumerated on the above accession list, as they are arranged in their proper classes and subsequently bound in book form, then catalogued and placed upon the shelves.

VOLUMES DISTRIBUTED

Maryland Reports, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153.....	845
Chancery Reports	2
Maryland Reports, Perkins Edition.....	162
Maryland Reports, odd volumes.....	62
Laws of Maryland, 1927.....	1,250
Laws of Maryland, other years.....	68
Debates of the Constitutional Convention, 1867, Perlman.....	31
Maryland Senate Journal, 1927.....	221
Maryland House Journal, 1927.....	228
Maryland Budget, 1927.....	36
Maryland Documents, 1918-1920.....	17
Maryland Manuals, 1927 and 1928.....	197
Maryland Calendar of Wills, 2 sets, 8 volumes....	16
Annotated Code of Maryland, 1924 Ed., 2 volumes, 36 sets	72
Annotated Code of Maryland, old edition, 4 volumes, 5 sets	20
Side Lights of Maryland, 2 volumes, 5 sets.....	10
Poe's Code, 1904.....	11
Carter's Supplement to Brantly's Digest, volumes 1-2	80
Tiffany's Poe's Pleading and Practice, volumes 1-2..	76
Alexander's British Statutes, volumes 1-2.....	8
Maryland Code for Justices of the Peace, 1892.....	29
Maryland and its Resources.....	3
Maryland Constitution of 1867.....	84
Brantly's Digest, volumes 1-2.....	6
Digest of Maryland Reports, Stockett, Merrick and Miller.....	1
Digest of Maryland Reports, Cohen and Lee.....	1
Digest of Maryland Reports, Dorsey.....	1
Digest of Maryland Reports, Bergwyn.....	1
Index to Maryland Decisions, Ringgold.....	1
Digested Cases of Maryland Statutes, Mayer.....	1
Total.....	3,541

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles

The gross income of the department exceeded that of the previous year by considerably more than a quarter of a million dollars, the figures being: For the year 1928-1929, just closed, \$3,278,136.19, and for the year 1927-1928, \$3,022,856.98—an increase of \$255,279.21.

This increase in income is, of course, reflected in the fact that over 16,000 more motor vehicles were registered in the just closed fiscal year than in the one immediately preceding. While 313,943 vehicles were registered in 1927-1928, the total for 1928-1929 was 329,962—an increase of 16,019.

The titling of motor vehicles, new and used, shows an increase of 28,081, the total for the just closed year being 162,562, as compared to 134,481 for the previous year.

The total receipts of the title department amounted to \$169,391.82, as compared to \$141,639.62 in the year previous.

The fines imposed in the Baltimore City Traffic Court and before magistrates in the other cities, towns and the rural sections totaled \$240,314.40, as compared to \$235,962.45 for the year 1927-1928—an increase of \$4,341.95.

While there was an increase in the total of automobile fatalities during the year, it is to be noted that there was a slight decrease in such accidents during the Save-A-Life Campaign.

This campaign was well organized and very effective. It was conducted under the amendment to the law passed at the 1929 session of the Legislature. This amendment made it compulsory that all motor vehicles in the State should be inspected, and any faulty conditions in their safety factors corrected.

During the campaign, 281,269 motor vehicles of all types, comprising 94 per cent. of all vehicles registered in the State, were inspected. A total of 1,094 Official Inspection Stations, 362 of which were located in Baltimore City and 621 of which were in the smaller cities and rural sections, were established for the period of the campaign.

Biennial Report of House of Reformation for Colored Boys, Cheltenham, Two Years Ending November 30, 1928

The following is a detailed report of the institution covering a period of two years—1927, 1928. The statistical tabu-

lation covers inmates received from Baltimore City and the various counties, as follows: Total number of boys received in the institution being 5,215.

Inmates enrolled November 30, 1926.....	275
Inmates received from November 30, 1926, to November 30, 1928.....	226
<hr/>	
Total number for the two years.....	501
Discharged as being of age.....	20
Discharged, writ of habeas corpus.....	11
Escapes.....	72
Deaths.....	5
Paroled home.....	121
Paroled to service.....	35
Transferred to jail.....	7
Released by Court.....	10
<hr/>	
	281
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	220
Returned from parole, escape, etc.....	50
<hr/>	
Total number enrolled November 30, 1928.....	270
Number of inmates received from Baltimore City, 1926-1928.....	149
Number of inmates received from the counties, 1926-1928.....	77
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Total number of inmates received, 1926-1928...	226

The total receipts for 1928-1929, including a balance of November 30, 1928, were \$172,423.88. The disbursements for the year were \$168,250.89, leaving a balance of \$4,172.99.

Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium October 1, 1926—September 30, 1928

FOUR SANATORIA OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE STATE First White Sanatorium

The General Assembly of 1906, by Chapter 308, created the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium; and made an appropriation to start the construction and provide maintenance for a sanatorium for white patients, who are residents of Maryland. From time to time the State added to the original appropriation for the sanatorium mentioned, which was built at State Sanatorium, in Frederick County and was opened in 1908, and now has a capacity of 440 beds; and is called State Sanatorium.

This group of buildings equipped, including land, cost \$884,104.41.

Colored Sanatorium

The General Assembly of 1918 made provision for the construction of a sanatorium for colored patients, residents of Maryland. This sanatorium was established at Henryton, Carroll County; was opened in 1923, and has a present capacity of 126 beds for adults and 25 beds for children, and is called Henryton Sanatorium or Colored Branch. Appropriation was made by the last Legislature of \$100,000 for erecting an administration building, which is now occupied and which will increase the capacity to 151 beds as soon as funds are available for maintenance. This group equipped, including land, cost \$408,466.75.

Second White Sanatorium

The General Assembly of 1924 provided \$300,000, through a bond issue, for the establishment of a second sanatorium for white patients. Accordingly, a second sanatorium for white patients was established at Mt. Wilson, Baltimore County, and opened in 1925, with a capacity of 75 beds, and is called The Mt. Wilson Sanatorium.

This group equipped, including land, cost \$300,283.00.

The last Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for a new hospital of 75 beds, which is now completed.

Third White Sanatorium

The last Legislature placed under the control of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium the Eastern Shore Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Salisbury, Maryland.

This branch has a capacity of 50 patients and will help take care of the patients from the Eastern Shore.

The Board of Welfare

Maryland House of Correction

The construction of the new wing at the Maryland House of Correction and the completion of the related improvements have greatly improved conditions at this institution. The 240 cells contained in the north wing are, however, unsatisfactory and there is no auditorium at the institution

where the prisoners may be brought for instruction or recreation. The recommendation made in the last report is repeated, therefore, that the north wing be remodeled so as to provide an auditorium and two sleeping dormitories.

Maryland Penitentiary

Problems in the Maryland Penitentiary remain as set forth in our last report. As indicated by the Warden in his report, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain proper employment for the prisoners in productive labor, owing to the Federal legislation with respect to prison-made goods. The chief problems here, particularly space, employment and segregation, will be simplified as soon as land has been selected for the new institution authorized by the last Legislature and a substantial number of the prisoners are removed for work at the new site.

New Institution Authorized

The last Legislature authorized the Board, with the Governor's consent, to acquire property for the location of a new prison or prisons and to start construction, and appropriated money to that end. Much time and thought has been given by the Board to the problem thus presented, and, while no formal action has been taken, the Board has concluded to acquire property for the location of one institution merely, and after much consideration the Board has further concluded that the institution should be located at some appropriate place in the open country containing sufficient arable land, and also containing workable deposits of limestone of suitable quality. This limestone offers, in our judgment, the greatest opportunity for the employment of prisoners in productive labor for State use. The employment which will thus be possible will include the quarrying and crushing of stone for use on the roads of the State and in the making of concrete for the construction of the institution itself, the manufacture of cement for building purposes and for use on the roads and the preparation of lime for agricultural purposes. It is thought that the prison should be constructed by prison labor, supervised by a suitable organization of men experienced in this type of work.

The Board of Welfare has been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., as superintendent of

prisons. Dr. Thayer will give his entire time to problems of the prisons and his long experience and national reputation lead the Board to believe that in this move a long step forward in prison management has been taken.

Maryland Training School for Boys

During the interval since the preceding report, the routine examination of all incoming boys has been kept up and about 125 cases have been reviewed. The accumulation of data about personality deviations has continued, and it is found that approximately twenty per cent. of the boys may properly be regarded as having psychopathic personality. Upon a few of these intensive work has been done. Boys who have become problematic in the school, runaways and the like, have been given special examination as situations have arisen. A beginning has been made of experimental study of personality, with the hope of standardizing tests which will help in determining degree of maturity. A small group of cases in which marked criminal tendencies have appeared early and apparently upon a basis of personality warp has been selected for comparative study. Intelligence examinations of 73 boys (October 7, 1928, to April 1, 1929) show a level slightly higher than that of the previously studied population. The median intelligence quotient is 80. (Previously studied 276 cases, median 77.) The median mental age of the group is eleven years and four months. The median score on the alertness test was 15, one point higher than that found for the previously studied group of 209 boys.

The Maryland State Board of Commissioners of Plumbing

Between March 1, 1929, and January 1, 1930, 956 journeymen plumbers' certificates and 796 master plumbers' certificates were issued. Of the 142 persons who took the examination for journeymen plumber certificates, 74 failed; and of the 64 who took the examination for master plumber certificates, 31 failed.

Central Purchasing Bureau, 1928-1929

The following is a list of purchases, including all regular purchases, out-of-schedule purchases, actual emergencies, and exemptions, made during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1929, by the Central Purchasing Bureau and by the Using Authority:

Printing.	\$140,187.82
Paper, Twine and Paper Articles.	22,943.88
Blank and Record Books.	4,210.27
Civil Engineering and Drafting Materials.	1,071.03
Print Shop Supplies.	625.21
Vegetable Seeds	9,909.11
Field Seeds	6,983.39
Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Greenhouse Supplies.	1,698.12
Tin Shop Supplies	2,734.88
Electrical Supplies	22,108.65
Motor Vehicle Accessories and Supplies.	46,761.29
Blacksmith Supplies	892.13
Live Stock Feed.	67,477.66
Leather Articles	189.93
Dairy Supplies	6,556.42
Paints, Oils and Glass.	37,774.36
Broom Shop Supplies.	461.79
Stationery.	22,558.72
Office Furniture and Furnishings.	84,675.30
School Supplies	2,533.56
Groceries.	221,469.58
Holiday Goods	7,341.09
Annual and Biennial Reports.	17,871.47
Books and Periodicals.	118.33
Dry Goods	1,317.94
Household Furniture	38,571.14
Mattresses and Pillows	7,237.37
Dental Supplies	65,028.61
Orchard Supplies	1,628.93
Nursery Stock, Ornamental Plants and Shrubbery.	1,368.59
Clothing.	16,242.36
Notions.	15,980.40
Shoes and Slippers.	83,806.05
Fertilizer.	22,750.40
Leather and Shoe Findings.	2,802.39
House Furnishings	32,513.45
Tin Cans	6,266.72
Curled Hair	483.00
Flour.	29,098.05
Cured Meats, Lards and Compounds.	148,300.03
Fresh Meats	65,980.31
Electric Lamps	5,015.08
Fresh Beef (Weekly).	135,570.70
Drugs and Chemicals.	57,805.57
Hospital Equipment and Drug Sundries.	17,733.24
Laboratory Apparatus and Supplies.	109,862.28
Rubber Goods	6,083.31
Farm Supplies, Implements and Machinery.	18,025.52

Hardware and Carpenter Supplies.....	17,711.71
Tools.	6,782.48
Stable Supplies	1,591.31
Photographic Supplies	10,235.75
Lumber and Millwork.....	25,748.68
Building and Road Materials.....	29,843.37
Lubricants and Greases.....	8,444.07
Laundry Supplies	20,057.23
Athletic Goods	5,558.87
Tobacco, Pipes, etc.....	7,469.17
Metal License Tags and Badges.....	24,795.45
Coal (Anthracite)	24,426.61
Coal (Bituminous)	119,173.95
Repairs.	7,689.24
Purchased by Central Purchasing Bureau.....	\$1,900,131.23
Purchased by Using Authority.....	112,111.63
Total.....	<u>\$2,012,242.86</u>

Maryland State Board of Examiners of Nurses

The regular semi-annual examinations for the State registration of graduate nurses were given in two sessions as follows:

The Spring Examination:

Cumberland, April 15-18—

Candidates: Total, 37. Passed, 21. Failed, 16.

1st Exam. 27. Passed, 15. Failed, 12.

Re-Exam. 10. Passed, 6. Failed, 4.

Baltimore, May 10-11—

Candidates: Total, 197. Passed, 123. Failed, 74.

1st Exam. 172. Passed, 109. Failed, 63.

Re-Exam. 25. Passed, 14. Failed, 11.

The Fall Examinations:

Cumberland, Sept. 24-26—

Candidates: Total, 20. Passed, 11. Failed, 9.

1st Exam. 6. Passed, 4. Failed, 2.

Re-Exam. 14. Passed, 7. Failed, 7.

Baltimore, Oct. 10-11—

Candidates: Total, 207. Passed, 140. Failed, 67.

1st Exam. 184. Passed, 129. Failed, 55.

Re-Exam. 23. Passed, 11. Failed, 12.

In addition, five special examinations for re-examination were held in Baltimore as follows:

	No. of Candidates	Passed	Failed
January 6th	1	0	1
June 14th	4	4	0
July 11th	46	33	13
July 29th	1	1	0
August 10th	1	0	1
Total.....	53	38	15

The total number of graduate nurses who were registered in the year is 390. This number includes 42 candidates, graduate registered nurses from outside this State, registered in Maryland through reciprocity.

The total number of Maryland Registered Nurses from 1904 to 1929, inclusive, is 5,928.

In the Student Nurse Department a total number of 827 applications received for endorsement in preliminary education for entrance into Maryland Schools of Nursing. The requirement of high school graduation or equivalent was met through written credentials by 703. Of the remainder, 84 qualified by passing entrance examinations.

The customary quarterly entrance examinations were held in January, May, July and October, and in addition, two special examinations, namely, August 16th and December 10th.

Dating from January 1, 1930, entrance examinations are to be discontinued. All candidates for entrance into Maryland Accredited Schools of Nursing will be required to qualify in preliminary education through academic credentials.

In the Licensed Practical Nurse Department the total number of licenses issued to date is 667. The number of practical nurses who have renewed their license through annual re-registration in the current year number 241. Practical nurses newly licensed in 1929 number 56. Practical nurse examinations were given at the Mercy Hospital on January 26th, June 12th, July 12th, November 2nd; and at the Springfield State Hospital on December 3rd.

There are now five practical nurse training schools in the State. To the list of four schools in our report of last year may be added the Spring Grove State Hospital, Catonsville, Maryland, school for practical nurses, organized September 1929, in which 12 students are now enrolled. The course of training in each of the practical nurse schools is one year.

The Accredited Schools of Nursing in Maryland, three-year course, number 26. A tour of inspection of all the schools of nursing in the State is to be started early in January, 1930.

State Employment Commission

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1928, there were 5,564 employes in the State service. Of this number 3,049 were in the classified service, and 2,515 were in the unclassified service. During the fiscal year, October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929, there were 2,209 appointments to positions in the classified service, and 2,029 separations from positions in the classified service. At the close of the year, September 30, 1929, there were 5,895 employes in the State service. Of this number 3,229 were in the classified service and 2,666 were in the unclassified service. There has been an increase of 180 persons in the classified service and an increase of 151 persons in the unclassified service, or a total increase of 331 employes.

In administering the Merit System Law of Maryland, the Commission has endeavored to keep abreast of the development of principles and practices of personnel administration in the private as well as in the public field. Its one aim is to develop a constructive employment policy and to apply thereto, as far as practicable, established business principles and practices.

A complete classification plan was prepared as the first activity of this Commission in 1920, and has been consistently kept current. During the past fiscal year the specifications have been printed in pamphlet form, with full indexes and an explanatory report, and have been distributed. They are finding a ready use in the departments and an increased facility of handling the personnel problems is noticeable. A great demand has been made upon the Commission for copies of the pamphlet by Civil Service Commissions in various parts of the country, by libraries, by civic associations, and by educational institutions.

With a properly maintained classification plan it becomes at once evident that a basis is established for an equalization of salary ranges and for salary adjustments. "Equal pay for equal work" may be accepted as an axiom in personnel administration. The devising of the salary schedules involves

many technical aspects, such as living costs, opportunities for advancement, labor market, housing and maintenance of those for whom they are provided. Salary schedules should be prepared and maintained for the whole organization by a central agency, as it is manifest that individual department heads are not in a position to take a cross-section view of all the departments and to give proper consideration to factors outside the organization influencing proper salary determinants and adjustments. Where a definite policy of compensation has been set up applicable to the whole service, a general sense of justice prevails among the employes, and this is reflected in the community, with the result that more desirable applicants are attracted to the service. Without an equitable salary schedule, inequalities in working conditions, such as shorter working days, longer noon hours, longer vacation periods, greater sick leave, and laxity of work are likely to exist in departments where salaries are generally lower. These conditions tend to a lowered morale and to discontent and frequently to greater turnover.

With the exception of a law passed by the Legislature of 1929, providing for a departmental classification, schedule of compensation, and a schedule of leaves of absence for Guards of the Maryland Penitentiary, no legal salary standards have been adopted in the State Service and, while the salary rates are manifestly influenced by the classification plan, it is confidently believed that the adoption by law of a uniform compensation plan would be for the good of the service.

The positions in the classified service of Maryland are divided into two recognized groups: the active and the inactive. The active are those positions in which several appointments are expected to be made during the year. The inactive are those in which vacancies are infrequent. For all positions in the active group, it is the policy of this Commission to establish and maintain, at all times, lists of eligibles. However, there is in this group a large number of relatively low-paid positions for which it has been shown that assembled tests are impractical and for which it is necessary that temporary appointments be authorized from time to time. These positions are mainly in State institutions. The Commission endeavors to take care of vacancies as they occur, and to test and certify, through the office, eligibles for appointment, in

so far as it is practical, but inasmuch as most of the institutions are located in sections of the State remote from the office of the State Employment Commission, temporary appointments are frequently authorized to fill current vacancies. It is the policy of the Commission, however, to have a representative visit the institutions and hold periodic tests to which temporary appointees are admitted, as well as others who may desire to qualify. The relatively large number of temporary appointments recorded at the end of the fiscal year is made up, to the greatest extent, of employes of this class. For the active group of positions in the State departments, most of which are located in Baltimore, eligible lists are currently maintained and certifications are made immediately upon the notification of vacancies. For the inactive group, tests are scheduled and held only upon anticipation of vacancies or after the vacancies occur.

Military Department

Administration:

The Department has continued with remarkable success its policy instituted several years ago to rouse the people of the State to interest themselves in the National Guard, with the result that today the Maryland National Guard compares favorably with the National Guard of any State in the Union.

Recruiting campaigns in various organizations were instituted during the year with marked success.

In order to more satisfactorily coordinate the work of the Department, on October 1, 1929, the Quartermaster Department of the Maryland National Guard was placed under the direct control and supervision of the State Quartermaster, this Department to include all matters of supply of every nature, care and control of armories and similar subjects, including the State Military Reservation.

Changes in officer personnel during the year were as follows:

Original Appointments	32
Promotions.....	26
Resignations.	17
Transfers to N. G. Reserve.....	12
Transfers to Unassigned List.....	5

In accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of the Militia Law of Maryland, thirty-seven State medals were

presented by the Governor of Maryland during camps of field instruction to officers and enlisted men in recognition of faithful and continuous service.

Armories:

Major improvements were made during the year at the State Military Reservation, Pikesville, Baltimore County, Maryland, including the erection and completion of an Enlisted Men's Clubhouse.

Additions and alterations were made to the State Armory, Frederick, Maryland, costing approximately \$29,000. These improvements were necessary to house the increased number of units located at Frederick, Maryland.

Minor improvements were made to practically all armories throughout the State, including the State-leased armories in Baltimore, namely: The Richmond Market Armory and the 104th Medical Regiment Armory. Bowling alleys were provided for the State Armories at Kensington and Silver Spring, Maryland.

The Department, pursuing its policy to make each armory a community center where the people of each community may get together for their local civic and social affairs, thereby co-ordinating the interests of the military and civil authorities for the good of all, has completed during the year necessary equipment for clubrooms for the officers and enlisted men and ladies' rest rooms.

State Military Reservation:

Vast improvements were made during the year at the State Military Reservation, Cascade, Maryland (Camp Albert C. Ritchie), including new roads, grading and erection of concrete tent floors and the placing of shrubbery in desirable parts of the Reservation.

During the months of July and August the lake bank of Lake Royer was rebuilt at considerable cost and the lake is now absolutely safe from any break such as occurred on June 19, 1929.

Strength of National Guard:

The numerical strength of the Maryland National Guard on June 30, 1929, the close of the Federal fiscal year, was as follows:

	Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
29th Division Staff.....	7	0	0	7
State Staff and Detachment...	8	0	11	19
Hdqrs. 58th Brigade.....	4	0	0	4
Hdqrs. Co., 58th Brigade.....	2	0	32	34
1st Separate Co. and Detach..	4	0	70	74
1st Infantry	62	1	1,115	1,178
5th Infantry	56	1	925	982
110th Field Artillery.....	43	1	495	539
104th Medical Regiment.....	19	1	229	249
29th Division Aviation.....	25	0	90	115
Totals.....	230	4	2,967	3,201

Camps of Field Instruction:

Pursuant to requirements of the National Defense Act, the organizations of the Maryland National Guard were ordered to training camps for annual field training as indicated below:

58th Brigade Hdqrs.....	July 6 to Aug. 4..	Cascade, Md.
State Staff and Detachment...	July 6 to Aug. 4..	Cascade, Md.
1st Infantry	July 6 to 20.....	Cascade, Md.
5th Infantry	July 21 to Aug. 4.	Cascade, Md.
Hdqrs. Co., 58th Brigade.....	July 21 to Aug. 4.	Cascade, Md.
104th Medical Regiment.....	July 27 to Aug. 10.	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
110th Field Artillery.....	July 20 to Aug. 3.	Tobyhanna, Pa.
Staff, 29th Division.....	Aug. 11 to 25.....	Cascade, Md.
29th Division Aviation.....	Aug. 11 to 25.....	Martinsburg, W. Va.
1st Separate Co. Inf.....	Aug. 11 to 25.....	Cascade, Md.

From field inspection reports were received from inspecting officers covering the training of the units at camps in 1929, the camps were the most successful of any since the World War.

Maryland Veterans' Commission:

The activities of the Maryland Veterans' Commission, of which The Adjutant General of the State is Chairman and Treasurer, operated through the Department as follows:

World War Cases:	
Baltimore City	1,917
Miscellaneous.	112
Allegany County	124
Anne Arundel County.....	47
Baltimore County	32
Caroline County	4
Carroll County	4
Cecil County	15
Charles County	1
Dorchester County	6
Frederick County	21

Garrett County	11
Harford County	14
Howard County	13
Montgomery County	27
Prince George's County.....	22
Queen Anne's County.....	1
Somerset County	39
St. Mary's County.....	3
Talbot County	14
Washington County	24
Wicomico County	7
Kent County	4
National Guard Cases.....	14
Spanish-American War Cases.....	141
	<hr/>
	2,617

Military and Veterans' Legislation:

The Department initiated the following legislation, which was enacted into law by the General Assembly of Maryland at its 1929 session:

Amendment to the "Veterans' Relief Fund Act," providing that the sum of not less than \$50,000.00 shall be included in the State Budget each year, and providing that the members shall be the Adjutant General of the State as Chairman and two additional members to be appointed by the Governor from among the veterans of Maryland.

An Act to add twenty-one new sections to Article 65 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Militia," said new sections to be under sub-title "Veterans' Guardianship," to be known as Sections 56A to 56U, both inclusive, to follow immediately after Section 56 of said Article, relating to the guardianship of incompetent veterans and of minor children of disabled or deceased veterans, and the commitment of veterans and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

To The Adjutant General, for the acquisition of a lot or lots of ground at Chestertown, and for the erection thereon of a State Armory and other suitable building or buildings, and the equipment of same; and for repairs, alterations and additions to armories located throughout the State, and at the new State Reservation at Cascade, Washington County, and for the equipment of same, \$260,000, of which \$50,000 shall be from the issue of February 15, 1930, and \$210,000 from the issue of August 15, 1930.

An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 57 of Article 65 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924

Edition), title "Militia," sub-title "Veterans' Relief Fund," as said section was amended by Chapter 64 of the Acts of 1927, authorizing the Maryland Veterans' Commission to make certain payments towards the educational expenses of war orphans.

An Act to add a new section to Article 17 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Clerks of Courts," sub-title "General Duties of Clerks," to follow Section 1 of said Article, and to be known as Section 1A, providing that the fees provided for in said Section 1 shall not apply to or be chargeable against men or women who have formerly been in the Military, Air or Naval Service of the United States, and require any of the papers mentioned in said Section 1 for the purpose of filing with any claim he or she may have against the United States Government, provided application for such paper is made by the veteran desiring same or by the United States Government.

An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 81 of Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Public Education," sub-title "Schools," providing that Memorial Day and Armistice Day shall be holidays.

An Act to repeal Section 27 of Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Edition of 1924, title "Health," sub-title "State Registrar of Vital Statistics," and to re-enact the same with amendments, providing that no charge shall be made by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics for certificates furnished to veterans, for use in claims against the United States Government or to officials, boards or commissions of the United States Government or the State of Maryland or its political subdivisions.

University of Maryland

In addition to the following statement of the operating expenses of the University, land for horticultural purposes was purchased at Beltsville at a cost of approximately \$70,000; new lights were installed on the campus at a cost of approximately \$6,000; progress was made on the new library which will cost, when completed, about \$200,000; additional grading and planting cost approximately \$2,500; and a new building for the Dental and Pharmacy Schools was completed at a cost of \$422,000 and dedicated.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.

	Distribution of Income				Total Receipts 1928-1929	Balance October 1, 1928	Net Total Available 1928-1929	Total Dis- bursements 1928-1929	Balance September 30, 1929
	From State Appro.	From U. S. Appro.	From Student Fees	From Other Sources					
College Park: Educational Departments	\$268,047.44	\$49,201.26	\$376,299.35	\$169,981.01	\$863,529.06	\$129,681.75	\$993,210.81	\$824,889.61	\$168,321.20
Earning Departments				146,258.57	146,258.57	7,957.82	154,216.39	133,906.52	20,309.87
Eastern Branch— Princess Anne:	\$268,047.44	\$49,201.26	\$376,299.35	\$316,239.58	\$1,009,757.63	\$137,639.57	\$1,147,427.20	\$958,796.13	\$188,631.07
State Fund	23,120.00	10,000.00	6,188.29	3,460.21	23,120.00	7,500.01	23,120.00	23,120.00	7,586.01
Federal Fund					10,000.00	271.97	17,300.01	9,913.97	40.41
Gen. Receipts					9,618.50		9,923.47	9,963.88	
Agri. Experiment Station:	\$23,120.00	\$10,000.00	\$6,188.29	\$3,460.21	\$42,768.50	\$7,774.98	\$50,543.48	\$42,997.85	\$7,545.63
State Fund for Research:	\$66,900.00				66,900.00		66,900.00	66,900.00	
Ridgely Farm	5,000.00			761.24	5,761.24	42.01	5,803.28	5,551.39	251.89
Biological Laboratory	5,500.00			8,808.07	14,308.07	2,663.05	11,645.02	11,614.59	30.43
Hatch Fund		15,000.00			15,000.00	36.70	14,963.30	14,563.30	401.00
Adams Fund		15,000.00			15,000.00	68.35	14,931.65	14,794.56	137.09
Bureau Fund		52,500.00			52,500.00	922.81	53,422.81	50,207.24	3,225.57
Station Farm Fund				32,924.88	32,924.88	2,126.15	30,798.73	39,624.93	8,823.50
Fellowship Fund				3,950.00	3,950.00	2,038.52	6,008.52	4,292.46	1,716.06
	\$77,400.00	\$82,500.00		\$46,444.19	\$206,344.19	\$1,861.18	\$201,483.01	\$207,544.47	\$3,061.46
Agri. and Home Economics Extension Service:									
State Smith Lever	\$46,287.11				46,287.11		46,287.11	46,287.11	
County Demonstration	60,000.00				60,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00	
General Extension	15,000.00				35,938.92	1,572.21	27,511.13	36,106.11	1,405.02
Marketing Extension	10,000.00			\$20,938.92	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Canning Extension	10,000.00				10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Advanced Registry				10,178.03	10,178.03	246.38	9,931.65	7,856.58	75.07
Federal Smith Lever	\$56,287.11				56,287.11	19,354.26	75,641.37	53,263.20	20,438.17
Federal Smith Lever—Supp.	17,781.38				17,781.38	3,937.08	21,718.46	14,126.60	7,591.86
Cupper-Ketcham	22,813.51				22,813.51	8,102.52	30,916.03	23,652.68	7,263.35

Mining Extension	\$141,287.11 2,100.00	\$96,882.00 1,920.00	\$31,116.95	\$269,286.06 4,020.00	\$32,719.69 480.00	\$302,005.75 3,540.00	\$265,232.28 4,020.00	\$36,773.47 480.00
Totals—Extension Service..	\$143,387.11	\$98,802.00	\$31,116.95	\$273,306.06	\$32,239.69	\$305,545.75	\$269,252.28	\$36,293.47
Public Service and Regulatory:								
Seed Inspection	\$9,700.00			9,700.00		9,700.00	9,700.00	
State Dairymen's Ass'n....	5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
State Hort. Dept.....	12,560.00			12,560.00		12,560.00	12,560.00	
Insect Control Fund.....	10,000.00			22,269.00	3,534.54	18,734.46	18,719.84	14.62
Totals—Public Service and Regulatory.....	\$37,260.00			\$49,529.00	\$3,534.54	\$45,994.46	\$45,979.84	\$14.62
Grand Totals—College Park	\$549,214.55	\$240,503.26	\$382,487.64	\$409,529.93	\$1,581,735.38	\$1,753,993.90	\$1,524,570.57	\$229,423.33
Baltimore Schools:								
School of Medicine.....	\$42,500.00		\$185,002.50	\$12,742.72	240,245.22	320,616.10	205,011.87	115,604.23
School of Dentistry.....			111,731.42	40,568.44	152,299.86	182,105.06	132,579.16	49,525.90
School of Pharmacy.....	10,000.00		85,702.00	5,879.30	101,581.30	138,589.19	77,596.13	60,993.06
School of Law.....			32,430.00	163.15	32,593.15	79,426.07	57,968.52	21,457.35
School of Business Adm.....			15.00		15.00	390.98	4.50	401.48
Cent. Off. and Libr.....	20,000.00			18,300.00	38,300.00	317.93	36,366.11	2,251.82
Total Baltimore Schools...	\$72,500.00		\$414,880.92	\$77,653.61	\$565,034.53	\$759,760.33	\$509,526.29	\$250,234.04
University Hospital, Baltimore, Univ. Hospital and Nurses, Training School	\$52,500.00			\$309,334.16	6,842.72	368,676.88	363,531.83	5,145.05
Total handled through University Offices.....	\$674,214.55	\$240,503.26	\$797,368.56	\$796,517.70	\$2,508,604.07	\$2,882,431.11	\$2,397,628.69	\$484,802.42

Other State departments under University supervision, the funds of which are handled through their respective offices are as follows:

Maryland State Board of Agriculture.....	\$201,190.00
State Department of Forestry.....	48,780.00
Maryland Geological Survey.....	18,875.00
Maryland Weather Service.....	2,510.00
	<u>\$271,255.00</u>

Other income for these departments not known.

Department of Education, 1928-1929**County Schools Have More Trained Teachers:**

Of 3,016 teaching positions in county white elementary schools in October, 1929, 2,830, or 94 per cent., are filled by teachers holding first-grade certificates, which means graduation from normal school or equivalent training. A year ago the number holding first-grade certificates was 2,791, and the per cent. 92. Nine years ago, in 1920, the corresponding number and per cent. were 1,000 and 33, respectively.

The colored elementary schools increased the per cent. of teachers holding first-grade certificates from October, 1928, to 1929, from 82 to 87. Since the success of school work depends so largely on the teacher, the training of teachers is mentioned first in reporting on school progress.

Normal Schools Meet Needs for Trained Teachers:

At the three State Normal Schools there were 1,061 white students enrolled in the fall of 1929, of whom 347 came from Baltimore City. Of the 431 graduates in June, 1929, 115 were from Baltimore City, leaving 316 prepared to fill the vacancies in the counties.

The number of supervisors for the county white elementary schools remained unchanged at 53.

The School Census in November, 1928:

The county school census in November, 1928, enumerated 183,380 white and 42,058 colored children, making a total of 225,438 of ages 5 to 18 years, inclusive. This was an increase of 6,000 over the census of two years preceding.

Each age group from 5 years to 14 years in the counties includes between 13,000 and 15,000 white children and between 3,000 and 3,500 colored children. There are more white boys than girls in every age group enumerated.

Of the white children enumerated of ages 7 to 16 years inclusive, the ages to which the compulsory attendance law applies, 83 per cent. were in the public schools, 8 per cent. in parochial and private schools, and 9 per cent. were not in school. The latter group includes those who are too mentally and physically handicapped to attend school and those who are 15 and 16 years old, who are graduates of the elementary school and therefore excused from school attendance.

The school session was on the average two days shorter in 1929 than in 1928. The average number of days schools were open was 186.8 days for the county white elementary schools.

Attendance and Late Entrants Show Setback, Withdrawals Are Fewer:

Attendance in county white elementary schools was one per cent. lower in 1929 than in 1928, due chiefly to the greater prevalence of epidemics of influenza, pneumonia, and scarlet fever, which brought the attendance in January to very low levels. The average daily attendance in white elementary schools was 88.8 per cent. of the "average number belonging," the technical term for average enrollment.

The number of late entrants in the white elementary schools in the fall of 1928 was greater than in the preceding year, due to a larger number just moving to the locality, more illness and quarantine, a larger number under school age, and other causes. The infantile paralysis epidemic was at its height at the time of opening schools and undoubtedly accounts for some of the late entrants.

It is encouraging to find that there were fewer withdrawals from county schools for causes other than removal, transfer and death in 1929 than in 1928. Over 200 fewer pupils left school because of employment in 1929 than in 1928; nearly 180 fewer were withdrawn because of mental or physical incapacity. Poverty was the only cause of withdrawal showing an increase, and the total number withdrawn for this cause was 495 in 1929, an increase of 18 over 1928.

Graduates Increase and Failures Decrease:

There were 9,928 graduates of county white elementary schools, an increase of 651 over 1928. The colored elementary schools, with 1,810 graduates, had 284 more than the preceding year. On the other hand, the number of failures in elementary schools decreased. There were 14,756 pupils not considered by teachers as ready to undertake the work of a higher grade the following year. This was a decrease of 1,699 under the number for the preceding year. In colored schools the 1929 failures were 5,591, fewer by 713 than in 1928.

High School Progress:

There was little change in the number of county white high schools, but three additional colored schools were opened. There were 152 county high schools for white pupils and 24 for colored boys and girls. The county high schools enrolled 23,371 white and 1,610 colored pupils, an increase of 1,560 and 278, respectively, from 1928 to 1929. Four-year graduates increased from 1928 to 1929 from 1,804 to 2,206 in the white schools and from 116 to 121 in colored high schools.

Transportation and School Consolidation:

The counties transported, at a public expense of \$513,000, over 18,900 children, an increase of 3,000 over the preceding year. Consolidation of one-teacher schools accompanied the increased transportation facilities. The number of white one-teacher schools decreased from 751 to 677 in October, 1929.

Special Classes:

The 1929 Legislature provided an appropriation of \$10,000 to be used to aid in the establishment of classes for physically handicapped children in the counties. Not more than \$2,000 is to be provided for any one class, which must include at least 10 children. Because the handicapped children are widely scattered, it has been difficult to arrange for such classes, but several of the counties are laying plans for starting them.

The Legislature authorized the City of Baltimore after a favorable referendum to expend \$1,500,000 for a school building for handicapped children. This will be voted on in the fall of 1930.

A survey of the special classes in Baltimore City resulted in the organization of a division of special classes with a director in charge.

Appropriations for Teachers' Retirement System:

The 1929 Legislature appropriated sufficient funds for the years 1930 and 1931 to put the teachers' retirement system established by the Legislature of 1927 on a sound financial basis from the point of view of State contributions. The teacher members contribute from 4 to 8 per cent. of their salary, depending on age at the time of joining the system.

Maryland State Meteorologist.

The Maryland climatological and meteorological work is conducted by the United States Weather Bureau with the aid of a small appropriation from the State of Maryland. This appropriation is mainly applied to the climatological work, permitting the compilation of data, the preparation of special bulletins and charts, instructions to observers, inspections of stations, and contacts with observers throughout the State that could not otherwise be made. The Weather Bureau publications include the caption, "In Cooperation with the Maryland State Weather Service." In Maryland the funds available do not permit the publication of an annual State meteorological report such as is printed in Michigan, Iowa, and certain other states cooperating with the Weather Bureau. The usual Weather Bureau Annual Climatological Summary for Maryland and Delaware is issued, however, the printing being done by the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C. Parts 94 and 95 of Summary of the Climatological Data of the United States, by sections, also include Maryland.

The Section Director, Climatological Service, U. S. Weather Bureau, for Maryland and Delaware, who is also Meteorologist in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau Office at Baltimore, receives appointment as Maryland State Meteorologist, but receives no compensation from the State. During the year, Mr. Roscoe Nunn was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., to have charge of the Missouri section of the Climatological Service and the St. Louis Weather Bureau Office. Mr. John R. Weeks, with previous experience in climatological section center work in Alabama, Mississippi, and Montana, and river district and other Weather Bureau work in South Dakota, Arkansas, Georgia, and New York, was transferred to Maryland in charge.

Climatological Work:

The third edition of "Our Climate," a pamphlet describing the climate of Maryland and Delaware, has been exhausted and funds will not permit another issue in at least two years unless a special appropriation is made for the purpose. There have been, however, 2,000 copies printed, on a sheet 16 by 34 inches, for display purposes, of charts of temperature and participation, with figure data, and these are available for

distribution. They are particularly valuable for schools and colleges and inquiries for them have been received from as far distant states as Montana. In addition to the Annual Meteorological Summary already mentioned, of which 1,000 copies were issued, there were printed twelve Monthly Meteorological Summaries for Maryland and Delaware, with a total issue of 10,000 copies. For Baltimore City, twelve monthly meteorological summaries were distributed, with a total number of copies of 3,600, while 500 copies of the Baltimore annual summary were printed. About 7,500 weekly weather crop bulletins for the State were distributed, and in addition a condensed summary was telegraphed each week to Washington to be included in the National Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. In the winter season depth of snow reports weekly were sent to Washington by selected State observers to be included in the National Weekly Snowfall Bulletin. The personnel to carry on the climatological and meteorological work consists of 6 in the Baltimore office (salaried employes); 56 climatological observers who receive no compensation, but are furnished instruments, publications, etc., by the Weather Bureau; 92 weather crop correspondents; 4 aviation observers, and 8 storm warning displaymen. There are 7 centers for the distribution of forecast cards by mail.

Meteorological Work:

For use in preparing meteorological bulletins there were received at the Baltimore section center 64,870 telegraphic weather reports from other Weather Bureau stations. From these there were prepared during the year and distributed from Baltimore 250,400 weather bulletins and forecasts, not including the hundreds of thousands that appeared in newspapers. Outside of Baltimore but under the supervision of the Section Director, there were distributed by mail 106,420 forecast cards. The recipients of the bulletins and forecasts are required to display them in some public place for the benefit of the public. A weekly weather forecast was received each Saturday noon by telegraph from Washington and 13,520 copies were printed for distribution by mail. All the daily newspapers cooperated liberally in the publication of forecasts and data and there were thousands of telephone and mail inquiries for information.

Aviation:

Three aviation weather reporting stations were maintained, with equipment of instruments, one at Havre de Grace, one at Wilmington, and one at Baltimore, and steps are being taken to provide meteorological equipment and observers for Logan Field at Baltimore. The reports from aviation observers are distributed by radio, telephone, and teletype, a part of the expense of distribution being borne by the Weather Bureau.

Storm Warnings:

Numerous storm warnings were displayed during the year at eight stations equipped with storm warning lights for night and flags for day. The distribution of warnings was by telephone from the Baltimore station and by telegraph from Washington.

Ocean Vessel Weather Reporting Service:

A part of the work of the Maryland section center is the collecting and supervision of weather reports from the ocean steamers and ships that enter the port of Baltimore. This includes the checking and comparison of barometers and the furnishing of code books, cloud charts, instructions, etc., to marine observers. Four hundred and thirty-six vessel reports were received during the year and 517 copies of instructions, etc., were furnished.

Radio:

The section center supervises the distribution of weather information by radio broadcast stations in Maryland and Delaware. Of these there are four at present in operation, distributing forecasts made twice daily from the 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. meteorological reports, storm warnings, cold wave warnings, heavy snow warnings, flood warnings, frost warnings, etc.

Miscellaneous:

In addition to minor items too numerous to mention aid was given in forest fire control, keeping highways free from snow, street railway and other traffic regulation, protection of orchards from frost, water storage regulation for power purposes, correlation of weather and disease, regulation of atmospheric pollution, etc.

Southern Maryland Immigration Commission (1926-1927)

The Southern Maryland Immigration Commission was created by the State Legislature of 1922.

Primarily the work of the Southern Maryland Immigration Commission has been directed to advertising Southern Maryland and its resources as effectively as was possible under the circumstances. The problems were then, and continued to be: first, to reach large numbers of people who might reasonably be expected to become interested in the territory; second, to stimulate interest among such people; and third, to induce them to purchase properties in Southern Maryland.

While the methods have varied, the fundamental purpose of all the Commission's work has been to acquaint the public as widely as possible with the resources and advantages of Southern Maryland and of the State as a whole. To this end the major undertakings of the Commission have been along such lines as advertising in newspapers and magazines, circulating motion picture films, the wide distribution of specially prepared literature, the listing and advertising of farm properties and exhibiting at leading agricultural and industrial shows and fairs.

The work which the Commission has been able to do along these lines, it is believed, has been far-reaching and should be productive of good results for years to come. Certainly, there has never been a time when Maryland, and particularly Southern Maryland, has been more consistently and effectively advertised than during the past six years.

The advertising in newspapers and magazines has resulted in inquiries regarding Maryland from thousands of people. The motion picture films, showing some of the agricultural advantages of Southern Maryland, prepared by the Commission, have had wide distribution and have created a favorable impression. The exhibits, chiefly of Maryland agricultural products, have been placed at some of the largest shows in the country and without exception have done credit to the State. The exhibits, like the advertising, have been responsible for inquiries from people in all parts of the country. The listing of farms in booklets, which were subsequently distributed to a large mailing list, has likewise been responsible for widespread interest in Southern Maryland. Numerous properties were sold as a direct result of being

listed with the Commission. The descriptive literature prepared by the Commission has been effective. This has included small folders, memorandum books, a thirty-two-page illustrated booklet in two colors and a sixteen-page folder in two colors. Distribution of this literature has been through the mails and to persons visiting the many exhibits which the Commission has placed at fairs and shows, at hotels and various public offices, such as Chambers of Commerce. Limited quantities of this literature, particularly the final thirty-two-page publication and the sixteen-page folder are still on hand and can be made to serve a valuable purpose for some time to come.

The following tabulation summarizes real estate transactions in the respective counties for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927:

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND FROM
JANUARY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 1, 1927.

County	Year	Farms of 25 acres and over			Total Acre- age involved in Sales		*Value of Farms Sold		Forced Sales
		All Real Estate Sales	To County People	To Outsiders	To County People	To Outsiders	To County People	To Outsiders	
Charles—	1925	312	33	25	5,677	6,425	\$207,875	\$154,414	13
	1926	354	37	14	5,635	3,819	262,562	197,476	5
	1927	280	20	11	2,962	1,579	74,987	82,375	13
	Total.....	946	90	50	14,274	11,823	\$557,347	\$434,265	31
Calvert—	1925	343	11	2	914	193	\$37,250	\$7,695	1
	1926	355	7	4	390	456	26,875	25,575	...
	1927	760	8	3	900	283	46,350	14,075	3
	Total.....	1,458	26	9	2,204	932	\$110,475	\$47,345	4

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND FROM
JANUARY 1, 1925, TO JANUARY 1, 1927—Continued.

County	Year	Farms of 25 acres and over			Total Acre- age involved in-Sales		*Value of Farms Sold		Forced Sales
		All Real Estate Sales	To County People	To Outsiders	To County People	To Outsiders	To County People	To Outsiders	
St. Mary's—	1925	241	20	5	2,351	1,056	\$119,900	\$27,300	6
	1926	273	39	15	5,570	2,283	527,145	113,330	6
	1927	391	28	12	4,553	2,425	163,025	96,800	4
	Total.....	905	87	32	12,474	5,764	\$810,070	\$237,430	16
Prince George's†—	1925	3,209	80	54	8,106	5,212	\$324,160	\$208,480	12
	1926	3,560	40	28	6,402	3,981	256,080	159,240	15
	1927	4,300	60	49	7,438	4,615	297,520	184,600	16
	Total.....	11,069	180	131	21,946	13,808	\$877,760	\$552,320	43
Totals (4 Counties)		14,378	383	222	50,898	32,327	\$2,355,652	\$1,271,360	94
Consolidated Totals			605		83,225		\$3,627,012		

†Figures estimated.

*Partly estimated at \$100 per acre for farms up to 50 acres; \$75 per acre for farms up to 100 acres; and \$50 an acre for farms over 100 acres.

BALTIMORE'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 1929

By H. FINDLAY FRENCH,

*Director, Industrial Bureau, Baltimore Association of
Commerce.*

During the twelve months of 1929 there were thirty-nine new manufacturing plants announced for Baltimore, with a proposed plant investment of \$4,645,000, and proposed labor requirements of 3,974 workers. Furthermore, sixty existing factories announced expansion programs of \$31,667,000, necessitating new labor demands of 4,806 workers. New industries and expansions combined total a plant investment for the year of \$36,312,000 and 8,780 workers.

It is interesting to note that this plant expenditure in excess of \$36,000,000 is surpassed only by the record year 1928, when \$37,525,000 was announced for new plants and expansions. If the last two years, 1928 and 1929, be taken together, their combined plant investment will more than equal that of the four preceding years, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927.

An analysis of the thirty-nine new factories announced during 1929 shows that twenty were moved here from other cities or were branch plants of companies which have their headquarters in cities other than Baltimore. It is interesting to note that these twenty plants acquired from out-of-town represent \$4,505,000 of the total plant investment of the thirty-nine new industries. In other words, the nineteen plants started locally involved an announced capital investment of \$134,000, as against \$4,505,000, or 97 per cent. invested in the twenty concerns from the outside.

The year 1929 will take its place in the industrial history of Baltimore as the year in which aircraft manufacture here made a most substantial start.

It is somewhat difficult to realize that twelve months ago construction had not begun upon a single large aircraft plant or airport at Baltimore. Then, in swift succession, plants for the Glenn L. Martin Company, the largest in the world, Berliner-Joyce Aircraft Corporation, and the Curtiss-Caproni Corporation were begun; the Municipal and the Curtiss airports were started. Before the year was ended, the first unit of the Martin plant was completed and in production; the Berliner-Joyce factory was finished and an addition

made; while the five-acre plant of the Curtiss-Caproni Corporation will begin operation early this coming spring. In this time a total of approximately \$10,000,000 was invested in various enterprises connected with transportation, while contemplated expansions of projects already under way involve many additional millions. In short, the results achieved in a single year have definitely given Baltimore a leading position among eastern seaboard cities in aircraft development, with reasonable indications that this promising start will be further augmented in the future.

While 1929 was thus featured by its aeronautical developments, other major projects of importance got actively under way. The largest of these was the start of the Point Preeze Works of the Western Electric Company—a \$24,000,000 program. In the course of the year two large units were substantially completed, much machinery installed, and initial production begun. Although through almost the entire year only temporary quarters were occupied in the Colgate Warehouses of the Canton Company, yet the Western Electric's first year in Baltimore ended with about 1,800 workers on its manufacturing payroll. It is anticipated that another 3,000 to 4,000 employees will be added during 1930.

The \$8,000,000 plant of the Procter & Gamble Company, one of the world's largest soap manufacturers, was somewhat delayed in getting construction actively under way. This factory will go into production, according to present plans, in the summer of 1930, and furnish employment to about 500 workers.

The local plant of the Edward Katzinger Company, the largest maker of bakers' tinware in the world, was erected in the course of the year. Work on the buildings of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturers of silicate of soda, etc., was begun. Two large oil concerns—Richfield Oil Corporation and Gulf Refining Company—established important distribution plants here. Other out-of-town concerns of interest which located in Baltimore during the year include the H. W. Merriam Shoe Company, Newton, New Jersey; Wolfe Bros., leather goods, New York City; Morris Chorost & Company, furniture makers of Brooklyn, New York, and Bobrow Bros., cigars, Philadelphia.

Another acquisition was Chemicals & Drugs, Inc. This is a corporation formed as a result of a merger of almost a

dozen plants, only one of which was local, but all of which will begin operating here under a single roof early in 1930. This was probably the largest number of out-of-town concerns ever to move here as the result of a single merger.

The year was undoubtedly the best in the city's history from the standpoint of beginnings of new industrial construction. As regards the expansions of existing industries and the erection of new plants for local concerns, the past twelve months were likewise fruitful.

After the interval of a year, due to the completion of its \$100,000,000 expansion program, the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company announced the proposed investment of an additional \$25,000,000 in the further enlargement of its facilities.

Other expansions of magnitude include the steady augmentation of facilities to the plants of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, Standard Oil Company, Rustless Iron Corporation, Continental Can Company, Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, and Locke Insulator Corporation, which total, in the aggregate, several million dollars for the year.

There were an unusual number of firms which built new plants into which they moved, or purchased property, planning removal to larger quarters; among these were the following: Burns & Russell Company, brick; Mavis Bottling Company, W. A. Fingles, Inc., sheet metal; Flynn & Emrich Company, foundry work; Williamsport Wire Rope Company, Schofield Company, silversmiths; and the Guilford Folding Box Company.

Since iron and steel in its various forms is one of the leading industries of Baltimore, one naturally expects activity in this line. As already noted, the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant led with the announcement of a \$25,000,000 expansion program. The Acme Steel Engineering Company, steel fabricators, and the Maryland Pipe & Steel Company, engaged largely in the reclaiming of pipe, were new firms to begin operations. Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, maker of portable electric tools, carried out two expansions during the year, the first, an addition 200 by 200 feet; the second, a two-story structure, 140 by 200 feet. It also expanded a number of its plants in other cities. The Rustless Iron Corporation began manufacture on an increased scale with several hundred additional employees. The Nov-

elty Steam Boiler Works added a new department for the production of sinks. Flynn & Emrich Company, foundry and machine shop work, one of the oldest and largest plants in the city in this line, acquired a larger plant. The Williamsport Wire Rope Company, Sparrows Point, having successfully operated for a year with a temporary plant, moved into a permanent home, where it will produce steel strand and guard rail in larger quantity. The Union Tank Car Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, which is engaged in the repair of oil tank cars, erected a one-story building 60 by 200 feet. The Anchor Post Fence Company, maker of wire fence, acquired control of the Fluid Heat Corporation, fuel oil burning equipment, transferring this production to its own factory. Several hundred thousand dollars were invested by the Eastern Rolling Mill Company in new equipment and other improvements.

In shipbuilding and ship repairs, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation completed its \$2,000,000 plant on Key Highway, where most of its activity, formerly carried on at Sparrows Point, was transferred. Two ship repair companies, among the oldest in the city in this line, went out of business: Wm. E. Woodall & Co., and Theo. H. Rohde & Co.

The chemical lines were quite active. Davison Chemical Company augmented its local production, at the same time extending its plants in other fields, until it is now the second largest fertilizer producing concern in the world, and the largest manufacturer of superphosphates. The acquisition of the large number of out-of-town firms which merged in Chemicals & Drugs, Inc., was an outstanding event of the year in this field. The location here of a branch plant of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, largest maker in the country of silicate of soda, was another gratifying achievement. So, also, the location of a plant to serve the Atlantic Seaboard by the American Bitumuls Company, a San Francisco concern, engaged in the production of asphalt emulsions. The Davis Chemical Company began the output upon a large scale of a patented cleaning preparation. The Da-Lee Chemical Company, manufacturers of a mouth and tooth paste, moved into larger quarters. Baugh & Sons Co., fertilizer, constructed a new warehouse. The Wellington Process Company began the production of a patented cosmetic upon a large scale.

while the Commercial Pigments Company added new space for the manufacture of titanium dioxide, with the expectation this coming year of still further increasing its output. The progress of the soap plant of Procter & Gamble has been noted.

Foodstuff lines, as was to be expected, expanded during the year. A large new bakery, the Fairfield-Western Maryland Bakery, went into production, while the White House Baking Company was opened later in the season. The Grace Company, chocolate syrups, was organized. The Sellmayer Packing Company, meat products, began the erection of a cold storage plant of some size; Albert F. Goetz occupied additional space and announced plans for an addition of 15,000 square feet; Torsch-Summers Company, canners of fruits and vegetables, added warehouse space; The American Repacking Company equipped a plant for the artificial ripening of tomatoes; and Crosse & Blackwell, Inc., of London, England, the oldest and one of the largest firms engaged in the making of jams, etc., made a warehouse addition to permit of increase in output. The Maryland Food Products Corp., maker of macaroni, etc., was a new firm to go into production. This year was an active one for soft drinks and ice cream manufacturers, most of which operated during their season to capacity. Several bottling concerns are now installing machinery to increase production in expectation of another good season, having found their facilities too heavily taxed. The Mavis Bottling Company completed its new plant of 28,000 square feet of space; the E. & H. Bottling Company moved into a new home. Both the Jersey Ice Cream Company and the Hendler Creamery Company carried out large expansions which permitted increased output.

Much activity was also manifest in the clothing trades. The largest expansions were carried out by the Liberty Manufacturing Company, which contracted for 50,000 square feet of additional manufacturing space; and Valco Pajama Company, which moved part of its New York plant here, where it was already represented by the Pearl Pajama Company, occupying a building containing 70,000 feet of space. The Baltimore Raincoat Company, Alan A. Malcott, ladies' coats, and the Broadway Tailors began operations.

Likewise, the hat business witnessed many changes, the most important of which was the acquisition by Bronston Bros. of New York City of the old and well-known firm of Brigham-Hopkins Company, straw hat makers. Two other new concerns began operations: Vanity Hat Works and the Lord Baltimore Hat Company, both engaged in making ladies' hats.

In leather goods, there were two firms, both from New York City; Wolfe Bros., Inc., which turns out ladies' leather handbags, and the Art Maid Leather Goods Company, which, in addition to handbags, makes leather purses, belts, etc.

There was a distinct trend toward cheaper lines of furniture production among some of the plants, though in other lines of woodwork few new acquisitions or enlargements are noted. Probably the city's largest gain in furniture during the year was the acquisition of the plant of Morris Chorost & Company. The Kitchen Cabinet Corporation began work the first of the year, and will occupy 30,000 feet of space in a new home in January, 1930. Also the Liberty Furniture Manufacturing Company and Robinson & Wirtz, upholstered furniture, went into operation. The Eagle Furniture Manufacturing Company added a woodworking department and the Style Bilt Furniture Company moved into much larger quarters. The wooden box plant of J. G. Tibbals, Inc., was started late in the year. Outside interests acquired control of the factory formerly operated as the Proctor Screen & Weatherstrip Company, changed its name to the Proctor Manufacturing Company, and added several new departments. The cooperage firm of J. M. Reiser & Sons erected a branch plant in Brooklyn. The Apex Wood Products Co. took over the plant of the Maryland Veneer & Basket Co. for the production of excelsior.

Baltimore continued to enjoy prosperity in the oil field. As has been its custom now for many years, the Standard Oil Company's Canton refinery continued its program of steady expansion. The Maryland Oil Company took over the Curtis Bay plant of the Prudential Refining Corporation and, in turn, was acquired by the Continental Oil Company, numerous improvements occurring in the course of these changes. The American Oil Company and Sherwood Bros. were active in enlarging their facilities. Both the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Tidewater Associated Oil Com-

pany carried out parts of their construction programs. Two new oil firms of importance were acquired; the Gulf Refining Company, which plans a large storage, distribution and shipping plant at Curtis Bay, and the Richfield Oil Corporation, which has merged many of its local activities with Sherwood Bros.

In sheet metal: The Continental Can Company, following its purchase of the plant and business of the Southern Can Company, has been most active. With one exception, it has moved all its local activities into this single building, in addition to expending a large sum for new construction, one addition being 204 by 290 feet. Several hundred additional workers have been taken on. Its plant is now one of the largest, if not the largest, in this line in the country. The old firm of W. A. Fingles, Inc., is erecting a new and much larger home. The National Enameling & Stamping Company, which conducts in this city one of the larger factories in this line of production, materially added to its output by transferring to Baltimore most of the work formerly turned out in its Long Island plant. Some new construction work was necessary in order to house this addition. The Refrigeration Corporation of Maryland equipped an establishment for making milk tanks.

The Baltimore Spring Bed Company began the manufacture of bedding—a new department; while the I. C. Heller Company, also in this line, increased its output through installation of new machinery and the addition of about 100 workers to its payroll.

Forced to abandon its brick-making plant at Dundalk because of the location there of the Municipal Airport, Burns & Russell erected a modern factory near Back River; and the Duraflex Company added a new department for the production of tile.

The shoe production line was represented by the removal to Baltimore of the H. W. Merriam Shoe Company of Newton, New Jersey. The initial replacement of the several branch plant removals last year of cigar manufacturing firms was made by Bobrow Bros. of Philadelphia, which opened a large establishment during the summer. The Leathersteel Products Company, maker of leather, rubber and cocoa mats, was removed from Boston to this city. The Fisher Nut Company, a confectionery firm, began production late in the

year. Both the American Wiping Cloth Company and the Woodberry Bleach & Dye Works moved into larger quarters; the East End Laundry made a substantial addition to its plant, and the Urban Laundry announced a large expansion program; the Maryland Glass Corporation erected a warehouse addition, and the Canton Company made a small addition to its Colgate warehouses. The Gray Concrete Company opened a branch plant for the production of sewer pipe.

Large improvements were made to the plant and equipment of the Alco Gravure. A local branch of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, to print colored comic sections for the Sunday papers, was acquired. Additions were made to the following plants: General Refractories Company; Litsinger, Inc., signs; Atlantic-Southwestern Broom Company; National Lead Company; Locke Insulator Corporation; and the Continental Roofing and Manufacturing Company.

During the year the Baltimore Paint & Color Works added new oil and varnish departments. A new structure, which it occupied as its main plant, was erected by the Reid-Avery Company, welding rods and electrodes; while Bartholdt H. Hubbert & Company, copper work, installed some new equipment.

One of the very few local manufacturing companies controlled and managed by foreign interests is I. Sekine & Company, maker of toothbrushes, also handbrushes to a less extent, which moved into much larger quarters. Schofield Company, silversmiths, forced to vacate its present factory to make way for a large down-town building, is having a modern plant constructed which it will occupy early next year. The Guilford Folding Box Company, in need of greater manufacturing space, will soon erect a new home many times the size of the structure it now occupies.

More than any single year in the city's history, 1929, was featured by numerous mergers both among the local industrial concerns and of these firms with outside interests of national scope. Among those may be mentioned the following: the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and the American Radiator Company merged into the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, later including the Campbell Metal Windows Corporation; the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, the Hendler Creamery Company, Supreme Ice Cream Company, Horn Ice Cream Company and

Clover Ice Cream Company, merged with the Borden Company of New York City; the Continental Oil Company of Maine acquired the Marland Oil Company, which had previously during the year purchased the Prudential Refining Corporation's plant at Curtis Bay. Mavis Candies consolidated with Loft, Inc., of New York City; the Fleischmann Company with the Royal Baking Powder Company and the E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., of Canada; Continental Can Company and the Owens-Illinois Glass Company formed a new corporation known as Continental Containers, Inc., Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer as a holding company for the Emerson Drug Company and the Maryland Glass Corporation; the Gelfand Manufacturing Company by the Kraft-Phenix Corp., Chicago; Sharp & Dohme, Inc., merged with H. R. Mulford Company of Philadelphia.

Only two large manufacturing industries, with headquarters at Baltimore, expended their out-of-Maryland holdings during the year. The Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, made a very large expansion of its Cleveland, Ohio, plant, which it moved to Kent, Ohio, more than doubling its output. This is the largest manufacturer in the world of portable electric tools. The Davison Chemical Company, the largest firm in the world engaged in the production of superphosphates, and the second largest in fertilizer, announced a new plant to cost about \$1,000,000, for Houston, Texas; and acquired by purchase plants in Hagerstown, Maryland, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Bridgeport, Connecticut. It now operates 56 factories in various parts of the nation.

During the twelve months, manufacturing production was well sustained; in some of the leading lines new high output marks were registered. As usual labor unrest was negligible. An especially hopeful circumstance was the fact that the stock market crash thus far has failed to reflect itself in a lessening of the volume of local output. The latest figures available show a gain in the number of manufacturing employees when contrasted with the number employed at the end of the 1928 season.

Aside from the undetermined effect of the stock market on general business in 1930, it is doubtful if Baltimore has ever before faced a more promising year of substantial progress along manufacturing lines. The Western Electric Com-

pany's plant is just coming into preliminary production, but before the year is closed will be the largest employer of manufacturing labor within the city limits. Procter & Gamble Company will be ready for manufacture in the summer, when a force of about 500 workers will gradually be taken on. The Curtiss-Caproni Corporation will go into production about the same time; while the Glenn L. Martin Company has a program requiring the addition of hundreds of workers.

In view of the many important plants which have recently been acquired for Baltimore, it may be safely said that whatever the state of business during the coming year, Baltimore is certain to be assured of decidedly better conditions than those which will prevail in the average large city.

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